

CHICAGO POWER
USED TO LIGHT
BOSTON LAMPS

Superpower Test Links New
England With Midwest's
Giant System

EVERYDAY OPERATION
CALLED IMPRACTICAL

Pacific Coast Hookup Now
Joins Vancouver to Yuma
in 1800-Mile Line

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (P)—Superpower—the hooking up of electric generating companies for the exchange of current—daily spins a larger web of interlaced wires.

Electric lamps in Boston were lighted yesterday with current provided by Chicago, and a Florida cow may yet be milked by current relayed from the tumbling waterfalls of Minnesota.

A dozen companies participated in a 1000-mile test hookup, but in the opinion of Robert E. Dillon, head of the regenerating department of one of them, the Boston Edison Company, 500,000 volts would be required for economical operation of a line this long, which is too much to be practical at present.

Vancouver-to-Yuma Link

On the Pacific coast there is an 1800-mile hookup, with 300 miles for its longest transmission, for which 220,000 volts are required, the highest powered line now in operation, Mr. Dillon says. This system connects Vancouver, Wash., with San Diego, Calif., and Yuma, Ariz., 1000 miles away, and at Seattle is tied into a line to Billings, Mont.

The dream of the engineer is to span the Rocky Mountains and bridge the gap between the mid-west and Pacific groups of power plants. This would form a coast to coast superpower link. Yesterday's test was described by Mr. Dillon as a step toward development of the "buss," as it is known in power circles, for relaying current across the continent.

Midwest the Cradle

The Midwest appears to have been the cradle of superpower. One of the biggest groups comprises Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, with portions of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio. A majority of 1726 central stations in this group are connected by 47,000 miles of wire, some 35,000,000 persons live in the region served, and 17,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity are furnished to 5,000,000 homes, factories and farms.

Power men gasp when asked to compute the miles of distribution wire in this territory. They estimate that in 1920, generation for the region will reach 3,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and that the entire United States at present.

Alabama to North Carolina

The maximum output of a steam station on the Tennessee River was carried on the wires of the Alabama Power Company to the lines of the Georgia Railway and Power Company, which released an equal amount of power to the Southern Railway Company to replace power it relayed to the Carolina Power & Light system at Raleigh, where it was distributed to the affected industries.

In daily use, superpower tends to reduce rates by reducing equipment costs through distribution of the burden of peak loads, occurring at different hours in different regions, thus lessening the need for expensive emergency reserves.

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Philippine Policy Defended
and Opposed by Observers

Major Russell Says Islands Can Govern Themselves—Mr. Roosevelt Says No

Two speakers, one for and one against, discussed the question, "The Philippines—Imperialism or Independence, Which?" at the first luncheon session of the season at the Hotel Copley-Plaza this noon, held by the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, which has as its object "a liberal and constructive American foreign policy."

Talks on Philippines



MAJ. C. E. RUSSELL

DOMINIONS ARE
DECLARED EQUAL

Question of Status Is Settled at Imperial Conference—Report on Films

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Complete equality of the dominions, not only between themselves but with Great Britain, is the keynote of the Imperial Conference report on Imperial relations now issued. The task of the committee which prepared the report was to satisfy the demand of South Africa for a categorical declaration of this equality, and the dislike of the other dominions for anything savouring of a written constitution, which they would hold would be disastrous for the future development of the Empire.

Stanley M. Bruce, Australian Premier, speaking here of the results of the conference in this respect, said: "No conference in the history of the Empire has done so much to help forward unity," adding that he thought they had now reached a point which they had always aimed at—that of treating the British Empire as one great unit, but with special relationship between the different parts which existed in other nations and which had never been achieved before. As a result they would hear no more of discussions about the status of the dominions.

In this connection it is noted that the conference report is careful to refer to "His Majesty's government in Canada," "His Majesty's government in Australia," exactly in the same way as in the case of Great Britain.

The Imperial conference reports published recently include one on empire films, in which legislative action for the prevention of blind and black booking is recommended. It also proposed to place "effective customs duties on foreign films," increasing those now in force.

The report declares that it is "a matter of most serious concern that the films shown in various parts of the empire should be to such an overwhelming extent the product of foreign countries. . . . Moreover it is an undoubted fact that the constant showing of foreign scenes or settings powerfully advertises foreign countries and products."

Old-Time 'Key Men'
Will Have Contest

An old-time telegraphers' contest, along the lines of that in which Thomas A. Edison and other pioneer railroad telegraphers took part a short time ago, is in prospect for Boston.

of the Boston branch of the association, presided.

Major Russell, the first speaker, assumed the attitude that the Philippines are ready for their independence now, and spoke from this viewpoint, while the man who followed him, Mr. Roosevelt, talked from an entirely different standpoint, claiming that the time was not ripe for the United States to withdraw its supervision of the islands which it has exercised so successfully for nearly 30 years.

In opening the discussion, Major Russell quoted a sentence from Froude's "Caesar," as follows: "There is one thing that human history has demonstrated it is that a free people cannot hold subject, dependency," and then told how a dependency is a direct rule to the people and showed how this was the case in Rome. The speaker based the keynote of his address on this passage and wove the subject matter of a discussion about Froude's argumentation of why such a case is fatal to those immediately involved.

"The United States with respect to its policy of holding the Philippines subject to government by this country is embarking on just such a course," declared Major Russell. "The Philippines form the crux of the imperialistic movement. If the United States shall decide to hold the islands definitely it shall launch itself on the highway with other imperialistic nations," he added.

"And concerning the allegation that the United States cannot release its protection of the Philippines because the people are unfit for self-government, let me point to the 1300 or more municipalities which elect their own government and in all respects manage their own affairs. Does this fact back up the charge the Philippines are unfit for self-government?"

"On the average," continued Major Russell, "these municipalities are better and more efficiently governed than many in the United States. The Philippines, until lately, filled all their cabinet and other offices of importance, and the Government was efficiently and well carried on. It is nonsense to say that the Philippines are unfit for self-government because they have already demonstrated their ability along this line."

"If this is true, are we the people who ought to assume to teach them this difficult art?" asked the speaker. "Where shall we find one whose fitness qualifies him to act as umpire in this question? Who shall judge? Who shall decide? How can the Philippines learn to exercise self-government?" and the Major answered in one breath, "surely only by experience and not from books or schools. The plea that the islands are unfit is only a camouflage by big moneyed interests, like the rubber companies which are reaping millions of dollars a year from these possessions."

Mr. Roosevelt, taking up the discussion at this point, said that independence, complete, absolute and unqualified, demanded by the more radical leaders of the Filipinos, would be disastrous to the islands at this time, in opposing what had just been said by Major Russell.

"When we undertook to hold the Philippines in trust in 1898 and to help them and protect the Filipinos



NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT

while they prepared themselves for independence in the Pacific," declared Mr. Roosevelt, "we promised them stability and protection from foreign aggression, to educate them, to lay the foundations of economic prosperity and to rid them of disease. This we have done in a large measure, but there still remains a huge task to perform there."

"To leave the Philippines tomorrow would be a betrayal to our wards and a disturbing factor in the peace of the Pacific, its repercussions being felt as far as the Dutch East Indies and even in India," he said. "Moreover, it would upset the balance of power in the Pacific by withdrawing one of the three great stabilizing forces in that region. Therefore, we must continue to govern them efficiently, to help them develop their vast economic resources, to strengthen and improve their educational system, for at least another generation," concluded the speaker.

At the next meeting, Prof. Gilbert Murray, regius professor of Greek in the University of Oxford and incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry at Harvard University, and Dr. Ernest Jacke of Berlin, will speak on "The League Joining the Net."

BETTER HOMES
PLAN AIDED BY
WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Mrs. White of Peabody House Appointed Chairman of Campaign in Boston

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head of Elizabeth Peabody House, director of the school for Social work conducted by Simmons College, and general director of Community Service of Boston, Inc., has been appointed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to conduct a better homes campaign in Boston.

Mrs. White is acting as chairman of a special housing committee of the Women's Municipal League and will have the support of that organization which has done much housing work in the past.

Mr. Hoover is president of Better Homes in America, an organization which each year sponsors a nationwide educational campaign for better homes. The campaign is sponsored locally by such organizations as chambers of commerce, parent-teachers associations, women's clubs, Boys and Girl Scouts, and others, having an interest in improved housing and home life.

A committee of volunteer citizens is formed by the chairman appointed by national headquarters, and the program is planned with advice and assistance from that source. The program consists of education through lectures, debates, discussions, and exhibitions, and has its culmination in Better Homes Week, which in 1927 will be the last week in March.

During that week hundreds of new small homes will be shown throughout the United States which have been planned for convenience and comfort, and built and furnished to meet the needs and the incomes of families of modest means. Old houses will be remodeled to show how, at slight expense, such houses can be made into attractive, comfortable homes.

Better homes in America has no commercial connections, being supported through public and private gifts. Headquarters activities are in charge of James Ford as executive director.

Purposes of Movement

The purposes of Better Homes in America are:

1. To make accessible to all citizens knowledge of high standards in house building, home furnishing, and home life.
2. To encourage the building of sound, beautiful, single-family houses, and to encourage the reconstruction of old houses.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

McNARY-HAUGEN RELIEF PLANS
LOSE IN FARM JOURNAL'S POLL

Vote Also Shows Opposition to Tariff Reduction—Senator Capper Declares "Farm Problem" the Paramount Question Facing Coolidge Administration

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON—House-to-house investigations throughout the farm regions of the United States, just made by the Farm Journal, of Philadelphia, reveal an overwhelming sentiment against agricultural relief by McNary-Haugen methods. The same survey discloses an even stronger opposition to tariff reduction as a "farm relief" measure.

The revelations, which are of a generalized, documentary character, assume special importance in view of the new campaign for Lowden-McNary-Haugen legislation, launched by the 12-state corn-belt and cotton-belt conference at St. Louis. Even the action of the National Grange, calling for the enactment by Congress of a farm export "debtenture law" basically similar to McNary-Haugenism, would seem to lack support among "dirt farmers," judging by the Farm Journal's survey.

Returned from farm states East, West, North and South show 9811 votes for the McNary-Haugen scheme, and 15,005 votes against it. To date 14 states have been tabulated. The figures contain many surprises. Wisconsin, for instance, supposedly a stronghold of sentiment in favor of government sale of surplus crops abroad, voted 477 to 202 against the plan.

In Indiana and Missouri—Indiana, whose two Republican senators, James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, were ardent McNary-Haugenites, voted 1601 to 252 in opposition. Missouri, where William Hirth and his "Missouri Farm Club" are powerful McNary-Haugen advocates, declared against the proposition by 408 to 287. The straw poll, as thus far compiled on the McNary-Haugen question, is as follows:

	For	Agst
Minnesota	617	185
California	430	480
Iowa	755	350
Indiana	252	1601
Texas	354	232
North Dakota	441	69
Wisconsin	202	477
Missouri	202	477
Nebraska	221	784
Illinois	318	1495
Ohio	287	1374
Pennsylvania	761	2217
New York	802	952

On the question of lowering the tariff on manufactured goods, even if agricultural tariffs were also to come down, the Farm Journal ballot shows an even greater hostility. The vote found 16,814 farmers opposed to that particular scheme for bettering their conditions and only 7592 in its favor. Iowa, citadel of the corn belt, voted against tariff reduction by 422 to 426. Wisconsin was opposed by 574 to 138.

The big eastern industrial states naturally registered the heaviest

Investigator and Administrator Meet



Col. Carmi A. Thompson, Sent by the President to Investigate Conditions in the Philippines, and Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Taken in Zamboanga.

Harvard Special Trains Gay
With Merry, Laughing Crowds

Graduates, Undergraduates, Faculty With Wives, Daughters and Escorts, Make South Station Ring—Crimson Is Seen Everywhere

Harvard University, past, present and future, some of it with crimson feathers stuck blithely in its hat, swept like a great tide through the South Station today leaving, by way of a dozen and more special trains, for the football classic in the Yale Bowl this afternoon.

From 7:30 to 8:30, with a headway of five or, at the very outside, 10 minutes, the trains rumbled out, with extra whistles to make everyone happy and with engineers and firemen wearing aprons of crimson stuck in the victors of their caps to score off the blue of their jumpers. Often as the trains steamed out their platforms bulged with those who arrived at the last tick of the last minute, to clutch with shouts the handrails and to hope aloud that they were on the train for which their tickets were good.

In the station clerks in bookstalls

and at newspaper counters, at soda fountains and even in the ticket cubby-holes leaned as far out over their counters as possible to enjoy vicariously the huge excitement.

A grizzled gatekeeper who has a record for remaining more calm in the face of excitement over a longer period of years than any other employee of the railroad, stooped with dignity to rescue a glimmering crimson chrysanthemum from the cement concourse and murmured, "This'll make me for Harvard." A flower shop was suddenly bereft of all save a few nodding yellow chrysanthemums perky with red artificial H's, a few little bunches of spiky alder berries and a handful of crimson roses considerably the worse for the typhoon of last-minute buying.

Students Tumble Forth

By 6 o'clock all this had been prefaced in Harvard Square. From dormitories in the yard students tumbled forth, straightening their crimson cravats and armbands as they tore to daily lunches for their senior professors and almost yawned aloud their satisfaction that there was one cut that couldn't be marked down. The upper entrance of the subway was opened a tick more promptly than usual by a blue uniformed guard who squeezed hardly by the first pell-mell rush of boys and suggested conventionally, "Take your time, gentlemen—plenty of time, don't crowd."

The station lunch rooms were little different. Grads wished they were freshmen, for no particular reason, and vice versa. "It was possible variously to hear 'A change from my day . . .'" and "It's the same great old occasion, eh?"

Staid business men whooped aloud just to make a noise as the first of the specials backed in. They herded family groups into the indescribable crush close to the gates. Mothers, smart with corsages of crimson roses, took no handicap from their children as gatekeepers belovied the imminent departure of the Harvard Club, the University Club and other specials.

Not Much Baggage for Porters

Porters clutched baggage when there was any to clutch which wasn't often for even those laden with enormous baskets of crimson apples and red bananas, decorated with fluttering crimson satin streamers to prefer to carry them. A girl who trundled a hat box through the yawning station doors became the object of a gold rush of porters. Solid Harvard grads carried checker boards and little boxes of checkers without shame. An important professor paused at a gate and with the long look ahead inquired of his daughter, "We should have doubled things in the lunch basket, don't you think?"

One by one the trains moved out. Railroad officials hustled hither and thither to see that all was well. Men, remembering the yawning abyss made by that stipulation sometimes heard on trains "no magazines or papers sold after the train leaves," threw down quarters and snatched a couple of morning papers from stands and were gone before change could be made. A few people rushed through the gates with the blue of Yale glimmering in violet about them. Arriving suburbanites paused to watch the last minute rush and hazarded probable scores among themselves.

And at 8:31 a man sitting on an iron bench above the concourse was busy taking down the impartially decorated schedule of special Harvard-Yale game trains that had hung there conspicuously. As he lowered it on wires it was the Yale end which went down before the Harvard. And some was called up to him "any significance to that?"

CHAMBER WEEK
PLANS OUTLINED

Andrew J. Peters' Inaugural and Essay Prize Awards Included

Plans are being made for "Chamber of Commerce Week," to be celebrated in Boston beginning Dec. 5. Efforts are to be focused on drawing attention to Chamber of Commerce activities during the period. Three luncheons will be served at the evening of Dec. 10. Announcement will be made then of the winners of the \$1000 prize essay contest being conducted throughout all New England on "What a Chamber of Commerce Means to a Community."

At the assembly luncheon last Thursday, some mention was made of a small part of the program. Circulars were at each plate telling of the special breakfast to be served at 8 a. m. in the main dining room of the chamber, Dec. 7, at which membership workers are to gather.

Brief descriptions of some of the activities of the chamber have been radiocast from WBZ last Thursday and Friday nights and others will be handled similarly, Monday and Wednesday nights of next week and week after next.

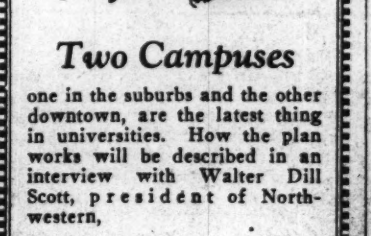
Civic Day is to be recognized during the week, when various phases of subjects affecting the civic welfare will be discussed at the chamber luncheon. Trade and Industry Day is another important feature planned by the Retail Trade Board and the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs. Louis K. Liggett will speak. Transportation and Communication Day will be recognized under leadership of Henry S. Dennison.

Employee Receives
\$1000 for an Idea

General Electric Worker's Invention Reduces Waste in Insulating Wire

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—A suggestion of Robert Whitehurst of this city offering a new method of insulating wire with a minimum of waste in the cotton covering has been rewarded by the General Electric Company with a \$1000 bond in the General Electric Employees' Securities Corporation.

This was the fourth reward for suggestions received by Mr. Whitehurst, the others having paid him \$5, \$25, and \$75, respectively. The firm has distributed more than \$10,000 among the employees of the local plant for suggestions accepted and adopted during the past 10 months, of which the award to Mr. Whitehurst is the largest. Many employees have received from \$50 to \$100 for ideas.



Two Campuses

one in the suburbs and the other downtown, are the latest thing in universities. How the plan works will be described in an interview with Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern.

Monday's MONITOR Educational Page

THOMPSON BACK
WITH NEW PLAN
FOR PHILIPPINES

Report Expected to Have Important Influence on American Policy

KEENER INTEREST IN
ISLANDS IS OBJECTIVE

Newspaper Correspondents on Trip Kept Fully Acquainted With Its Activities

The author of this article is a recognized authority on the Philippines. He accompanied Col. Carmi A. Thompson of Ohio during his survey of political and economic conditions in the islands for President Coolidge, and presents first-hand information concerning the Thompson mission and the present situation in the archipelago.

By RALSTON HAYDEN, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20.—Col. Carmi A. Thompson of Ohio, President Coolidge's personal investigator of conditions in the Philippine Islands, arrived here yesterday, returning to the United States through the same port as that which he left on June 15. He refused to make a statement of his findings, until his report has been made. It is understood that his report will be in the hands of the President before Congress convenes, Dec. 6.

This document is expected to have an important influence upon the Philippine policy of the United States and the future of the Philippines. It may lead to early and definite action concerning the government and the status of the islands. The anticipated presence in Washington this winter of Governor-General Wood, Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, and Minority Leader Claro M. Recto strengthens the belief that it will do so.

At President's Request

Colonel Thompson went to the Philippines at the request of the President, "to make a survey and report to him what he might possibly do to secure a better administration of affairs and further the economic development of these islands. The instructions which he received from the White House could hardly have been broader and more general. In accordance with them, his survey was not merely economic in scope. It was political, as well, in the fullest sense. From these facts, and from much other evidence, it is patent that the purpose of the Thompson mission was to aid the President in the formulation of a more definite and kinetic Philippine policy, one which the Administration can actively present for acceptance by Congress and the American people as a whole.

As one who is very close to the Chief Executive put it, "The President wants to know what shall be done about the Government out there. What shall be done about independence? Should they get it now or in five years, or when, or at all? What shall we do in the meantime? What can be done to develop the credit resources of the country to the point which will enable the Philippines to meet the full responsibilities of a nation?" He might have added, "What, also, can be done to secure for the United States, under conditions which will be acceptable to the Filipinos as well as ourselves, a future supply of the rubber and other tropical products which can be produced in large quantities in the islands?"

Independent Counsel Sought

In short, there is every reason to believe that Colonel Thompson was sent to the Philippines because the President wishes to establish a Philippine policy upon which he can make a record. If he can reach an agreement with the Filipino leaders during the next two years his administration will have to its credit a definite achievement of national importance. If he cannot do so, he will have prepared his party to seek from the people in 1928 a mandate to establish and carry out a genuinely national policy in regard to the islands.

The most important findings and recommendations in the Thompson report, therefore, will be political. This is inevitable, not only because the Philippine question is a political one in the United States, but also because a realization of the political status of the Philippines is an absolute prerequisite to any considerable economic development in the Archipelago.

President Coolidge has expressed complete confidence in Governor-General Wood. He might have rested his Philippine policy solely upon the advice of General Wood and other governmental officials. Evidently, however, he has sought, in addition, the carefully prepared and independent counsel of an influential Republican who has never been connected with the government of the Philippines, but who has had wide general experience in politics and business.

Stimulating Keener Interest Belief that President Coolidge desires to stimulate a keener interest in the Philippine Islands is further justified by the part played in the Thompson mission by the representatives of the press. Newspapers were enthusiastically encouraged to send special representatives to the expedition. To those who accompanied him Colonel Thompson said: "You are a part of my party. I shall make that clear in the Philippines. You shall go where I go. If you wish to. Whoever travels on my train on me. Absolutely everything in my files shall be open to every one of you. We are on this

job together. As for news, I know that you've got to have it and if necessary we'll go out and make it."

The Colonel was as good as his word. In planning every trip or activity in the islands he consulted with his "colleagues" of the Fourth Estate, never lost sight of news values, and took particular pains to see that the correspondents were never out of telegraphic communication with their papers at the end of the day's work. The result was that during the summer some 500,000 words concerning the Philippines were sent to American newspapers by cable and wireless. Almost every viewpoint was represented among the correspondents, and no attempt was ever made by Colonel Thompson to restrict, or even to influence them, in what they wrote. From this angle, the mission constitutes an excellent example of the part played by the press today in government and politics.

Usefulness of Survey

When Colonel Thompson left the Philippines, opinion in the islands was very unfavorable to the surveyable usefulness of his survey. During the past quarter century the methods and results of American rule there have been investigated many times. General Miles, Mr. Taft, when Secretary of War, J. M. Dickson, when he held the same office, the late Prof. Henry Jones Ford of Princeton University as the secret agent of President Wilson; Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; the Wood-Forbes mission, the Monroe educational survey, the congressional survey of 1921—these and many lesser political diagnosticians visited the islands and heard great arguments. But evermore the cynical residents declared, "came out by the same door wherein they went."

It was almost universally agreed in Manila, however, that no one could have worked harder at his difficult task than the latest investigator. His working day regularly began before 8 o'clock, often much earlier, and was rarely ended until after midnight, and every day was a working day. It was also generally granted that Colonel Thompson had sincerely sought to obtain the views of all elements of the population, although a few Americans criticized him for not making a more positive effort to secure at first hand the opinions of certain Filipinos and Americans who are known for their antagonistic to the nationalistic aspirations of the Filipino people and antagonistic to the Filipinization of the government of the islands. The writer knows, however, that the President's envoy received much more of this sort of opinion than was generally realized, especially toward the end of his visit.

"An Honest Report"

During the summer there were many intimations in the Philippines that Colonel Thompson had been sent to the islands to make a certain definite kind of report, practically determined upon before he left Ohio. In connection with a strong statement in the memorandum which he is preparing, the colonel said to the writer: "That is what I believe and that is what I shall say. I hope that you will believe that that is what I believe, and that is what I shall say. I don't expect to get any office out of this job. I know that I shall be harshly criticized no matter what I write, and I intend at least to have the satisfaction of telling the truth, as I see it. Those who were best situated to observe the

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) How will the church benefit by the five-day week? —Editorial Page
- (2) What new knife doesn't slip into the plate? —Household Page
- (3) How does the grasshopper hear? —The Home Forum
- (4) How often does the exact duplication of the calendar take place? —World News Page
- (5) What, to Marconi, is the one limit to possibility of invention? —Week in London
- (6) What is the policy of the Associated Press on world news? —Editorial Page

working of the survey, in the end were convinced that this was precisely what the President's envoy would do.

The general methods by which Colonel Thompson planned to work have been described in a previous article in this series. These methods were closely adhered to. His activities for the summer fell into three phases:

First—His work in Manila and his visits to the provinces of Luzon by automobile, from that city or from Baguio;

Second—His trip to Mindoro, Cullion, Palawan and other western islands, on the government cable ship J. Bustamante;

Third—His extended cruise through the rest of the Visayas, or central islands, Mindanao and Sulu, and the southern peninsula of Luzon, on the coast guard cutter Mindoro.

The party was in the Philippines 88 days. Of this time 34 days were spent in Manila and nine more days occupied with inspection trips through the near-by provinces. Thirty-three days were required for the two cruises, much of the steaming being done at night, while the days were used for inspection trips ashore. Twelve days were spent in Baguio or in travel from the mountain capital as a base. More than 5500 miles were traveled in the islands, approximately 3100 by boat and 2400 by motor and railroad, mostly the former. Forty-one of the 48 provinces were visited and conferences were held with official and citizens of the remaining seven.

The itineraries of all trips were planned with the co-operation of the Governor-General's staff and of the Filipino legislative leaders, and the party was almost always accompanied by representatives of both of these groups. The trip was generally realized, especially toward the end of his visit.

Although it was inevitable that many delicate situations should arise during such a survey, it is a commentary upon the general state of feeling in the Philippines, and also upon the tact of Colonel Thompson, that during the entire three months which he spent in the islands only two unpleasant incidents occurred. One of these was the threatened conflict between Moroos and Christian Filipinos at Zamboanga; the other a bitter denunciation of Governor-General Wood by a Filipino speaker at a public meeting in Legaspi.

Attack on General Wood

The first reaction of Americans in the islands to the latter incident was one of indignation that the Pres-

ident's envoy did not leave the platform or otherwise express disapproval of the attack upon the Governor. Colonel Thompson completely ignored the address at the time and made no subsequent public statement concerning it. In private conversation, however, he said: "That thing had not happened before. I had no intimation that it was coming and had to think fast. I decided that it would be better not to dignify that fellow by replying to him or noticing what he said. That was precisely what I wanted to do."

Filipino members of the committee in charge of the meeting after the address stated in an embarrasing manner that they were as much surprised as the speaker had asked to be allowed to say a few words, and had abused his opportunity by trying to pay off a personal grudge against the Governor-General.

The traditional hospitality of the Philippines was in evidence throughout the survey. Indeed, there were critics who declared that the investigation had been smothered with "merienda" (luncheon) and "banquets." However, a number of observers who many times watched the chief investigator sitting aside from the crowd engaged in earnest conversation with one or two provincial notables, or who knew of the conferences which took place on the long motor trips, were inclined to believe that the Colonel's methods of getting at the real facts were just as effective as those of the formal "hearing" would have been.

Moreover, in many places open meetings were held, and at all times it was widely advertised that the President's representative would be glad to receive any citizen, high or low, who wished to talk with him. Many from the lowly walks came, and more wrote, some of them requesting pardons, jobs, reinstatement in the public service or other personal assistance. Each case was given courteous attention and every letter received a considerate answer.

Propaganda Engaged In

Much has been written about the propaganda by which the nationalistic aspirations of the Filipino people were brought to the attention of the Thompson party. Frequently it has been said that the speeches and banners demanding independence and opposing the Bacon bill were all inspired from Manila. There was no doubt upon this point in the minds of the party, because a telegram of instructions sent by the secretary of the "Supreme National Council," now in charge of independence propaganda, to all provincial officials, was to entertain the mission soon fell into the hands of the guests.

The telegram was followed by detailed instructions dispatched by mail. On the other hand, it was perfectly apparent that the hostility of the Filipinos, although suggested and directed by the political leaders, was genuine, and that both the gracious entertainment and the reiterated demands for independence represented the real feeling of the people. In the opinion of the writer the fact that these activities were successfully directed from Manila is indicative of nothing so much as of the

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Filipino genius for political organization and the almost universal sentiment among the Christian Filipinos for independence. Furthermore, in any country, in the world some central organization would have assumed responsibility for directing the entertainment of such a mission.

Question of Expenses

While not unappreciative of the hospitality of the Filipinos, many Americans in the Philippines deemed it extremely unfortunate that the official representative of the President of the United States should have been sent to investigate the islands partially at his own expense and partially at that of the Filipino taxpayers. It seemed to them to be carrying national economy a little too far, and to place the investigator in a somewhat delicate position with reference to his hosts. Because the obligations of the mission of the Filipinos have been frequently misunderstood, it is important that the facts be clearly stated. It was the original belief of President Coolidge that he could defray the expenses of Colonel Thompson and his official party from public funds (American) at his disposal. Later this was discovered to be impossible and it was not considered expedient to go to Congress for an appropriation. Colonel Thompson never asked the members of the party to pay his own expenses and those of Mrs. Thompson and his two secretaries. This he did.

While in the islands the party was furnished with special trains upon three occasions and with small government vessels for use in the inter-island trips. These vessels were regularly in commission, however, and the additional expense of employing them on these cruises was prorated among the members of the party and repaid to the Government, except that no repayment was made for the additional coal used during the voyages.

Paid From Local Funds

This expense was met from the Governor-General's discretionary fund. Some of the provincial entertainment was paid for from provincial funds, but most of it was private hospitality of the sort which would have been extended even though the main expenses of the survey were being met by the United States Government.

After the Wood-Forbes mission had completed its work it was discovered, greatly to the chagrin of the commissioners, that a part of its expenses had been paid from the famous independence fund, and when the Wood-Forbes report did not meet the wishes of the Filipinos very disagreeable references were made to this circumstance. All things considered, it would be highly desirable that the expense of public service of the sort performed by the Wood-Forbes mission and by Colonel Thompson should be defrayed from the public funds of the United States.

The President's representative, the Science Monitor, accompanied the Thompson party on most of its trips through the northern and central islands. He traveled alone, however, through Mindanao and Sulu, journeying by small inter-island steamers, automobiles, horseback, on foot, in Moro villages, and through the coast, the city of the United States Navy, in the air. He has subsequently been able to check and supplement his own survey of this most interesting part of the Archipelago with data gathered by Colonel Thompson.

BIMBA MEETING OFF UNTIL LATER DATE

Arrangements Incomplete, Is Reason Advanced

Anthony Bimba of Brooklyn will not speak in Faneuil Hall tomorrow afternoon as planned.

After a conference today, representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense decided that the fact that these activities were successfully directed from Manila is indicative of nothing so much as of the

Plans for Mr. Bimba to speak in Boston at a later date were announced by John S. Codman, Boston representative of the Union, who conferred with Roger N. Baldwin, of the Union's headquarters in New York, and Alfred Zelm, a member of the International Labor Defense.

Mr. Bimba was barred from speaking in Boston last February on the eve of his trial in Brooklyn, Mass., where he was charged with blasphemy. Yesterday, however, Mayor Nichols said at this time he saw no objection to Mr. Bimba speaking. The situation has been made a question of free speech.

Morse A. Cartwright is head of the new organization, which is directed by outstanding educators, among whom are James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Prof. Leon J. Richardson of the University of California; J. H. Puelicher of the American Bankers' Association, Milwaukee, and Miss

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Nation's Libraries Benefit Through the Carnegie Fund Corporation Reports That Largest Single Item Was Used to Increase Their Usefulness

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Library service, instruction in the fine arts, educational and natural scientific research and adult education received the largest grants from the \$6,000,000 appropriation made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for educational purposes during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1926, according to its annual report just made public.

The largest single appropriation was made to increase the usefulness of the American Library, the report said. During the next 10 years the sum of \$4,500,000 will be spent by the corporation for this purpose. Most of this will be used to improve existing library schools, in founding a graduate library school of a new type at the University of Chicago, and on the work of the American Library Association.

The usefulness of the library depends largely upon the professional training of the librarian, Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, said in the report, hence the importance of a higher type of library training.

"Contrary to public opinion," he continued, "the record of library service is not really as impressive as it seems. In the United States and Canada alone there are 50,000,000 people without access to local public libraries. Thirty-seven million dollars has been spent on libraries in the United States and Canada, but this amounts actually to only 32 cents a person."

"The corporation aims to help state and provincial library authorities to extend more adequate library service to the people, and at the same time, through grants to educational institutions, to encourage a higher type of library training."

Colleges Get \$600,000 for Art

The second largest grant was made to promote the teaching of fine arts in American colleges. An appropriation of \$600,000 was made to provide colleges with representative and adequate collections of art material comparable to the famous museums of Europe, and to encourage a higher type of art education.

Twenty American colleges have received these collections and the only condition imposed is that they use them for teaching and set aside a well-lighted room to house the equipment and serve as a center for college art activities, the report said.

Awards have been made to 27 students to prepare themselves for the career of art teacher in American colleges. These men and women, who represent 18 different colleges, were selected by a committee of experts and are preparing themselves for the direction of some American institution of their own choosing, either at home or abroad.

The appropriation of \$300,000 for adult education was used chiefly in making a two-year survey of this branch of educational activity in the United States and in establishing the American Association for Adult Education. The survey showed that adult education, which affects more than 3,000,000 men and women in this country, costs over \$100,000,000 annually, consisted of a series of uncoordinated enterprises. In an effort to correlate these activities, conferences of educational leaders were held in all sections of the country, resulting in organization of the American Association for Adult Education.

Duties of Organization

Morse A. Cartwright is head of the new organization, which is directed by outstanding educators, among whom are James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Prof. Leon J. Richardson of the University of California; J. H. Puelicher of the American Bankers' Association, Milwaukee, and Miss

on project work revealed that he has been able to capitalize the agricultural knowledge and skill he has acquired to the extent of earning \$866.32.

Another first year student candidate for prize honors is Arthur K. Gordon of Rowley, whose "farm practice sheet" shows that in addition to his school attendance he was able to raise garden produce which netted him \$148.60. His total expense of \$281.10 left him a labor income of \$227.62.

WINNERS NAMED IN 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

New Hampshire Prizes Awarded in Four Classes

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 20 (Special)—New Hampshire 4-H Club champions in the garden, potato, canning and fruit projects are announced as follows: Canning project, Grace Sargent of Henniker; potato project, Richard Hartwell of Lempseter; garden project, Howard Putnam of Claremont; fruit project, David Jenkinson of Milford. Leon and Elwyn Leonard of Rochester were awarded second prize in the fruit project. Other garden club winners were: Webster Burnham of Dunbar, Sterling Dutton of Stratham, William Conroy of Milford and James and Watson Batchelder of Pembroke.

Richard Hartwell, who won in the potato project, raised tubers at this year at the rate of 360 bushels to the acre, an unusually good yield considering the season.

BOY SCOUT TROOPS GATHER IN ROUND-UP

About Five Hundred Assemble at Westfield

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—Fully 500 Boy Scouts attended the round-up of all troops and leaders in the Western Hampden District in the West Meadow School last night. J. Hamilton Lewis, scout executive, conducted a court of honor.

The troop charter for Troop 103, the American Legion troop, was presented to Scoutmaster E. L. Spears and Chairman of the Troop Committee Noah Duperrault by Mr. Lewis. Leonard Spears of this troop was awarded the highest rank in Scouting, the Eagle badge.

Ten Scouts were inducted with exercises simulating the launching of a ship illuminated with candles representing the 12 points of the Scout law and the three points of the Scout oath.

MONTPELIER TO HAVE TELEPHONE OFFICES

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Vermont headquarters of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will be moved from this city to Montpelier as soon as suitable offices can be secured, according to John H. Gowdy, state commercial manager. The Vermont business was handled from Pittsfield, Mass., prior to 1925 when offices were opened here.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture on "The Art of Listening to Music" by John O'Shea, Boston Public Library, 7.

Motion pictures and musicals, Boston Square and Company, 44 Beacon Street, 8.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keiths—Vaudeville, 2 & 8.

Opera House—Harry Lauder, 8:20.

Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.

Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Butler and the Egg Man," 8:20.

Repertory—"Arms and the Man," 8:20.

Shubert—"Lady Fair," 8:15.

Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 8:15.

Waltham—"This Woman's Business," 8:20.

Copley—"No. 17," 8:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Prints by American artists.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Arthur P. Spear, Albert Felix Schmitt, Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlovsky; water colors by Karoly Futo.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Paintings by Clifford Ashley; paintings by Dutch artists; etchings by Ziegler and Thorm.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent; water colors and etchings by Martin Hardie.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Alexander Rosenfeld.

City Club—Water colors by various artists.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4:30; Sunday, 1 to 3:30. Admission free.

Grace Horne's—Water colors by John Viner.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, 3.

Address, "The Christian Science of the Past—A Strike to Modern Youth," by Miss Justine Wise of New York, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

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BRANCH BANKING
SPREAD OPPOSEDCommittee of One Hundred
Asks Separate Vote on
Rest of McFadden Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Organized resistance to the extension of branch banking in the United States will be vigorously maintained by the Committee of One Hundred representative of the small banks and the scattering of larger ones opposed. At the committee's headquarters here it is announced that preparations are being made to contest any attempt of branch bank advocates to put the legislation through at the coming session of Congress.

Splitting up the McFadden banking bill so as to promote a vote on its important non-controversial features is favored by the National Anti-Branch Bank Organization, but it doubts whether this can be accomplished because the bill has passed both houses and is now in a conference committee representing the Senate and House.

What is regarded in banking circles as the chief reason for branch banking at the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Los Angeles this fall, when the association declined to renew its former endorsement of the Hull amendments designed to limit branch banking, is "discouraged by the Committee of One Hundred," said E. N. Baty, its secretary, "because of the circumstances surrounding the vote."

Vote Held Unrepresentative
"We regard the action of the American Bankers' Association," he added, "as merely the loss of a skirmish. The Los Angeles convention was held in a state where branch banking has had its largest development and the managers of branch banks were allowed to vote on the question. The vote for branch banking totaled but 413. This number represents less than 2 per cent of all the banks in the country."

The growth of branch banking in the last five years has been so rapid that there are today more than 2000 branch banks in the 22 states where branches are permitted, Mr. Baty said. However, he continued, nearly all of the branch banking, 90 per cent to be exact, is confined to six states.

The McFadden bill without the Hull amendments would permit the extension of branch banking into the 26 states where it is not now authorized, he added. To prevent it, the Committee of One Hundred supports the Hull amendments.

The McFadden bill, he declared, was primarily designed to permit branch banking throughout the United States, its chief feature of unauthorized value being included, so as to make it more certain of passage, this policy being adopted after straight branch bank bills had been defeated in previous years.

Would Split Up Bill
"It is most unfortunate that a renewal of the federal reserve charter and other noncontroversial features in the McFadden bill must be held up," Mr. Baty said in a recent report to his organization, "because of the determination of the branch bankers to obtain federal legislation which would accelerate the spread of branch banking."

"Since the convention there has been considerable discussion regarding a splitting up of the McFadden banking bill. It has been proposed that the branch banking issue be eliminated from the McFadden bill, the rest of the bill enacted, and the branch bank issue discussed and legislated on separately."

"That of course is both the wise and fair thing to do. However, we attempted to get this done several months ago and met with no success whatsoever, because of the very frank admission of branch bank advocates, both in and out of Congress, that their only chance of securing permissive branch bank legislation was to include in the same bill numerous other provisions of commendable and noncontroversial nature. There are also parliamentary obstacles which render difficult if not impossible, a division of the bill."

DETROIT FACTORIES VISITED BY PRINCE
Flying Trip to Meet University President Scheduled

DETROIT, Nov. 20 (AP)—Prince Nicolas of Rumania, separated from the entourage of his royal mother, has embarked upon an inspection tour of several of the larger manufacturing plants here.

Following a luncheon at the Detroit Athletic Club, Prince Nicolas was scheduled to make a flying trip to Ann Arbor to call upon Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan. A private

dinner tendered the Prince was to complete Detroit's entertainment plans for the Prince.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Nov. 20 (AP)—Queen Marie's special train left here shortly this morning for New York, after she and her party had been whisked through the historic Shenandoah Valley in automobiles. Her majesty plans to sail on the Berengaria on Nov. 24.

QUESTIONNAIRE IS OBJECTED TO

Sir Austen Chamberlain's Letter to Mandates Commission Seen as Snub

By Wireless

GENEVA, Nov. 20.—The controversy between the mandatory powers and the mandates commission of the League of Nations has been brought to a head by a letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain addressed to the secretary-general of the League, protesting against the commission's details of administrative and legislative activities of the mandatory powers. Sir Austen is particularly concerned at the theory that a hearing should be given native petitioners, which, in the belief of the British Government, would greatly embarrass the mandatory powers by opening the door to agitators of every sort.

He points out that if the replies to the written petitions are not considered satisfactory, the proper course for the Mandates Commission would be to approach the mandatory powers for further information which the British Government would always be willing to give. Failing that, it is for the Council of the League, he asserted, to suggest what final action should be taken, and he makes it clear that the British Government and its Dominions will never consent to be cross-examined in that way and that the Mandates Commission was exceeding its authority under the Covenant of the League in taking the present attitude.

The letter, though dignified and courteous is nevertheless felt here to be rather an unmerited snub for the Mandates Commission, which in all honesty has been endeavoring to find the truth regarding alleged abuses in mandatory areas. It is felt that while the Mandates Commission is still seeking to discover the truth of what is happening in Syria, with the sole aim of finding a solution for the present unhappy state of affairs there, Sir Austen Chamberlain's sharp criticism of the commission is somewhat inappropriate.

The task of the Mandates Commission is difficult enough, without making it more difficult. That, at least, is the feeling on the commission, which conceived the questionnaire solely in the interests of native mandates areas. It remains to be seen what the Mandates Commission will do, but as undoubtedly the great powers are behind Sir Austen, there is little doubt that the keener searchlight which the commission desired to throw on the administration of mandatory authorities will have to be masked.

STEEL PLANT CLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—The Harlan yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company here has suspended operations. This is the first instance since its establishment 80 years ago that it has been entirely without work of any kind in connection with building or repairing ships. The head of the plant says the shutdown may be only temporary.

The yard has built more than 500 vessels of various types, including the first steel steam-driven passenger vessel, and latterly five of the finest pleasure yachts of their day. While reporting a total lack of business in ship work, the company notes an extra rush for steel cars, which is another feature of its business.

AMERICAN COMMENTS ON COMMUNISM

By Wireless

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—In connection with the plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist International, the American Communist, Jay Lovestone, publishes an analysis of the recent achievements

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BRITISH VIEWS
ON FRANC RISEEnhancement Is Believed to
Be Speculative—Foreign
Workers in France

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The British financial community views with great interest and sympathy France's effort to improve its currency, but is far from believing this week's enhancement of the franc can be maintained. Experts point out that if the present rise is purely speculative, as is widely believed, no real improvement has been achieved. Grounds for supposing that a speculative influence predominates are strengthening. Foreign and French speculators are known to have purchased vast quantities of francs with dollars, sterling and other currencies when the franc stood at 160 to the pound.

These speculators want their profits, which can only be realized by again selling francs and demanding other currencies. When this happens, financiers say, the real crisis will come. As speculators are not desirous of waiting long to realize their profits, the French Treasury soon to be given an opportunity to prove the real stability of the recent franc advance.

McKenna's Alleged Advice
Meanwhile it is obvious that millions of francs have been paid in exchange for foreign currencies. In regard to the published report that Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, advised Raymond Poincaré to stabilize the franc to its present level, during his recent visit to Paris, it is possible, but is unlikely, that Mr. McKenna offered his advice. A certain section of the French press, however, is now loudly calling on Poincaré to disregard this "advice" and to continue forcing up the value of the franc.

In the meanwhile the sudden changes in the franc value have disrupted French trade and brought the export business virtually to a standstill. The British have always pointed out that French currency depreciation meant exporting capital and when the depreciation ceased, the industries dependent upon foreign trade would be the first to feel the pinch, with almost inevitable unemployment.

Foreign Workers in France
This point has probably now been reached and an important French problem will be the treatment of more than 3,000,000 foreign workers now on French soil. It is obvious that even the most imaginative conditions could only force a small portion of these people to return to Italy, Poland and other home lands.

Two remaining factors interest London observers. It is apparent that the franc's improvement makes easier of payment the French external debt, in which America is keenly interested. At the same time, it also makes a heavier burden paying the international debt to French nationals. No French Government could

DRY CONSERVATIVE TO RUN

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—W. F. Nickle, who resigned as Attorney-General in the Government of G. Howard Ferguson because he refused to support a liquor policy of government control, will be a candidate in the provincial elections of Dec. 1 as a supporter of the Ontario Temperance Act. In a statement wired to the Toronto press Mr. Nickle stated, "I beg to advise you that my hat is in the ring for this electoral district." Mr. Nickle will be a candidate in the riding of Kingston and Frontenac, where at present there are two candidates, both of whom are supporters of the government control liquor policy as announced by the Premier.

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New England Council Begins Year With \$100,000 Budget

Conference at Hartford Closes With Dinner to Editors and Publishers

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20 (Special).—With a budget of \$100,000 pledged to the work of "selling New England" the New England Council today started on another year of activity in the six-state campaign for the development of the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the northeastern section of the United States.

The conference closed yesterday afternoon with addresses in which the delegates were urged to go forth and "finish the job of selling New England and the entire country." These addresses were made by Louis K. Liggett and Col. Frank Knox, and were followed by a number of 10-minute talks.

In addition to Springfield, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Me., have made bids for the third annual conference next year.

The concluding event was a dinner at the Hotel Bond last night which John S. Lawrence, president of the council, gave to 30 editors and publishers of newspapers in all six of the New England states.

Trouble With New England
"The trouble with New England is that it has reached industrial maturity, and in order to meet the on-rushing competition from remote sections of the country, it must undergo rejuvenation," said Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence called the newspaper leaders together to give them an opportunity to hear a summing up of the results of the two-day conference to discuss the policies being shaped up by the conference, and to organize newspaper influence for the promotion of New England's business future. The toastmaster was Colonel Knox.

After Mr. Lawrence had recited the history of the conference, told of its purposes and its hopes for the future, Barrett Andrews of Boston, one of the organizers of the movement, urged the newspapermen to help the cause along by inspiring their respective communities with editorial and news stories depicting the progress being made by New England industries, commercial establishments and agricultural projects.

Dudley W. Harmon, executive vice-president of the council, suggested that editors remove the barriers set up by political boundaries of states and treat the developments in New England in terms of New England and not individual states.

Mr. Lawrence cited instances where New England business men did not even use their own products, where eggs that might have been purchased in New England if the marketing had a standardized and regulated system have been imported from other sections of the country, and then emphatically pointed to the necessity of enlisting the support of every individual, men and women, in this forward New England movement. He showed how the removal of a certain factory in one town, a matter that had at first been treated with indifference in that community, had affected the entire town.

After describing the changed conditions in merchandising in the last two centuries from the time when salesmen were merely order takers to the present day when they must face competition in a hustling market, Mr. Lawrence emphasized the importance of organized activity on the part of every New England state, important not only to New England, but also to European countries.

Direct Reaction
He said he would be responsible for the statement that what New England does for itself by means of the conference will have a direct reaction on the foreign market, and to show that the conference has an international aspect, he announced that a group of business men in England are at this moment watching the results of the conference's policies, for he said, they know that they must undertake some similar program to invigorate their own business.

"Cities and towns in New England in the past have been using their ingenuity on expenses—spending the money made by our fathers, and not in the production of wealth," he said.

Mr. Andrews pictured the rejuvenation in trade as coming from the women who buy and the saleswomen who sell after they have learned through the newspapers of the importance of buying and selling New England products in New England.

The newspapermen can help, he continued, by furnishing their readers with information about New England products which they have not yet had. With such a leader as Mr. Lawrence, with the enthusiasm shown by the 1200 delegates, with the women keeping the cash registers ringing, and with the newspapers spreading the gospel of a bigger, better and more prosperous New England, however, success aimed at will be obtained he said.

Mr. Harmon outlined what he expected from the newspapermen—the treatment of trade developments as legitimate news to be played up "as matters of vital importance."

No Discontent
Following these informal talks, the newspapermen were asked to explain their views on the conference. There was not a dissenting voice among the half dozen speakers among the newspaper men. Maurice S. Sherman, editor of the Hartford Courant, however, suggested that something be done to obtain co-operation from manufacturers who are reluctant to make public any facts about their business for fear of perpetrating a secret to competitors. He said this attitude deterred newspapers from spreading industrial news along the lines wanted by the conference. He suggested that the council take steps to persuade these manufacturers to change their attitude.

George P. Waldo, editor of the Bridgeport Post, asked Mr. Harmon to write to all the factory executives of that city for that co-operation. Mr. Waldo further advised that it was time for New England to counteract the great mass of publicity still pouring in from Florida and California which he described as "propaganda" to sell only their climate, while New England has "real goods" to sell to the world.

Roland F. Andrews, editor of the Worcester Telegram and Gazette, expressed approval of the council's policies. He thought, however, that the campaign of promotion should include paid advertising.

World Seat Newspapers
The dinner closed with a suggestion by William J. Pape, Waterbury publisher, that at the next conference every newspaper in New England be invited to send a representative to sit in at the sessions in order that he might report news of particular interest to his community. In this way, Mr. Pape said, the enthusiasm and support of residents of every community in New England will be enlisted in the movement.

NEW TRAFFIC RULE SUNDAY

Fixed Posts to Be Manned Every Day From Noon to Midnight

With 75 additional policemen trained for the service, the Boston police traffic divisions will, tomorrow afternoon, take over the work of maintaining all fixed traffic posts in Boston up to midnight every night and on Sundays and holidays. Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, issued the new order last night.

The downtown traffic division under Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe will cover the fixed posts in the North End, downtown mercantile, financial and retail district and Charlestown, according to the new regulations, while the Back Bay division under Capt. James Lahey will have charge of all the traffic posts in the West End, South End, Back Bay and Roxbury.

The police captains in the districts covering South Boston, East Boston, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Brighton, Mattapan, West Roxbury and Hyde Park, will be in charge of all the traffic posts in their respective districts every day in the year. They will man these posts with patrolmen from their stations.

Under the new traffic plan, officers assigned to the traffic divisions will have the day and night work divided. They will have one day or relief in every seven and when they are required to work on a holiday they will receive an additional day.

For the present, neither of the two traffic stations will be open on Sundays, holidays or nights. The men handling the traffic for the regular traffic divisions will report for roll call at their respective divisions, but will remain at the close of their duty to the station house covering the district in which their traffic posts are located.

The night, Sunday and holiday tour of duty being but a short one of six hours duration, there will be no relief for the men, as is provided in the case of the day men. On Sunday and holidays there will be two shifts of six hours each, from 12 noon till 6 p. m. and from 6 till 12 midnight.

Under the terms of the general order, the captains of the two traffic divisions will equalize the night, Sunday and holiday duty, splitting their forces into groups and assigning different men to the new duty each month. The order will require the use of a number of additional men being assigned to duty under each of the two traffic captains.

MUSIC

Elshuco Trio
The Elshuco Trio, William Kroll, violin; Willem Willeke, violoncello; Aurelio Grolli, pianoforte, gave a recital last evening in the John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Harvard University, in Cambridge. The concert, open to the public, was the gift of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. It proceeded under the auspices of the university departments of music, the fine arts and history. As is invariably the case when such music is opened to the students and general public, the hall held a capacity audience.

To the musical public, the Elshuco Trio is almost synonymous with the best contemporary chamber music. Last night, for example, two-thirds of the program was devoted to the music of present-day writers. H. Walter Warner's A Major Trio, Op. 22 and Aldebrando Pizzetti's Trio, also in A major, were played. The latter piece of tonality did not make for any sameness of atmosphere. The style of treatment of each work is very individual, and differs radically from that of the other.

Warner's music is written in a vein of modernistic brightness. It shows the skilled handling of instruments one might easily expect from the practiced hand of the composer, who is himself a member of the League of Composers. The movement progresses with contrapuntal weaving of tonal strands which has been made very effective. The Scherzo and Presto, second and third movements, recall distinctly the composer's "Play Ring" in the mood of whimsical playfulness as well as in the original manner of string writing. Mr. Warner's Trio was awarded the prize of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival of 1925.

Pizzetti's music was of a very different style. Without employing any startling devices, without resorting to unusual tonalities, without striving for any strange media, he produced a work of vital content. The impression left by this music last evening was as strong as that of the F major Sonata for cello and piano heard recently in Boston, although its atmosphere is quite different. The sonata is elegiac in mood, while the trio leaves an impression of force-activity.

For opening music, the players had chosen Beethoven's P major Trio. For that most unusual of occurrences at such a formal concert of chamber music, an encore, they played a fine work by a Flemish writer, one Loelleit, a brief Andante and Allegro. In these two works, the familiar Beethoven, and the much less familiar Loelleit, most plainly revealed to the listener, since the ear was less engaged with novel music, the excellences of individual and ensemble playing for which the Elshuco Trio is justly famed.

Concerts to Come
Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Frieda Hempel. On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Building, the third concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, under the conductorship of Leopold Stokowski. The program includes Brahms' Academic Overture; Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante for piano and orchestra, with Justin Sledge, pianist; Korngold's Suite from the incidental music to "Much Ado About Nothing," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sheherazade Suite."

Sunday evening, Nov. 21, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Lenox String Quartet of New York. Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge, there will be no admission charge. On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Pompeo's "Symphony Band."

Monday evening, Nov. 22, and Tuesday afternoon and evening, Nov. 23, in Symphony Hall, entertainments by Raquel Meller. Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, in Jordan Hall, the first concert of the season by the Apollo Club, Frank H. Luker, guest conductor, with Lambert Murphy, tenor, assisting.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William Gerard Collier, baritone. Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28, in Jordan Hall, the first concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor. The program includes Beethoven's Overture to "Fidelio," Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, Satie's "Trois Pièces Montées," Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice, an aria from Donizetti's "La Favorita" and songs with soloists. Dorothy George will be the singer.

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Tito Schipa. Monday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, the third concert in the "Winter" series, with Maria Kurek, soprano, as the artist. Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 30, in Symphony Hall, the first of the Tuesday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with an all-German program made up of Beethoven's "Leonora No. 2," the "Prelude and Love-Death from 'Tristan,' and Strauss' 'Till Eulenspiegel' and Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Helene Diederichs. Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Clara Rabinovitch. Friday afternoon, Dec. 3, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, the seventh part of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with a Mozart Concerto and in Franck's "Symphonic Variations. The other program will be Beethoven's Brandenburg Concerto in G major and Debussy's "Iberia."

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, a recital by George Raymond, tenor. Saturday evening, Dec. 4, at Dana Hall School, Wellesley, a concert by the English-Speaking Glee and Madrigalists and other part-songs. Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Josef Hofmann. Sunday evening, Dec. 5, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro Spirituals, a concert of Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon. Monday evening, Dec. 6, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, conductor, Gabriel Piontchik, conductor. The program includes Beethoven's Overture "Leonora No. 3," Schumann's Fourth Symphony, Liszt's "Intermezzo," Goldmark's "Vivande," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Nikolai Orloff.

QUINCY STUDIES ZONING PROBLEM

Matter of Controlling Building Becomes Issue in Primary Campaign

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 20.—Quincy's zoning problem is one of the issues in the mayoral and council campaign for nomination at the preferential primary on Nov. 30. Residents of the large residential districts, such as President's Hill in Ward 1; Wollaston, Ward 5, and Norfolk Downs, Ward 6, are asking the candidates where they stand on zoning protection for the home sectors of the city.

On Monday night, in the Masonic Hall Hancock and Beale Streets, the Wollaston Improvement Association, of which William K. Emberton is president, will hold a Candidates' Night, with novel features to add to the interest in the residential sections of the city. Emberton's efforts of years for the adoption of zoning regulations in this city, it is expected the candidates for Mayor and the City Council will be quizzed on this question Monday night.

Small Zones in Residential Sections
Since zoning regulations were first seriously advocated for Quincy, and the ordinance adopted by the council was sent to the people as a referendum, certain residential sections of the city have been honeycombed by small store buildings, many of which are still idle.

In one of Wollaston's finer residential streets, for instance, stand two residences, much alike architecturally and built about the same time several years ago. Recently, while the zoning restrictions are yet in abeyance, one of these residences was enlarged and rebuilt into a three-family apartment house, curtailing light and ventilation of the adjoining building.

The owner of the latter house objected when he learned what was in contemplation, but as the building department in Quincy, where he filed his protest, he was told he could do nothing. "Your only protection would have been in the operation of the zoning ordinance which was voted down at the polls," was what was said.

Another instance of what could happen in Wollaston at any time and in practically any section of the city, unprotected as it yet is by any restrictions, is the changing of a single residence home into an apartment house. Ordinary rooms were halved and made two while the kitchenettes were the former clothes closets, stripped of hooks, then shelved and a small gas stove installed.

What Happened to One Building
At the corner of two residential streets, a dwelling house was sold. The new owners proposed to move the building to a vacant lot in another street near by and then erect on the corner lot one to contain store-rooms. The property owners in the neighborhood objected. They appealed. It was found that the pro-

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE PLANS CELEBRATION
Rhode Island Branch to Observe Dry Anniversary
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20 (Special).—General celebration, Sunday, Jan. 16, throughout Rhode Island, of the seventh anniversary of constitutional prohibition, is planned by the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, with special sermons in the morning and mass meetings in the afternoon and evening in the churches of the State.

In Providence there will be a mass meeting in the afternoon to be addressed by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, eminent political economist, sociologist and statistician, food administrator during the war, and author of the book, "Prohibition At Its Worst," which came out in October and is already in its third edition.

Other speakers are to be Wayne B. Wheeler, L. L. D., national counsel, and Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Dr. Clarence Truitt Wilson, secretary of the board of temperance and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is also expected that either Lincoln C. Andrews or Maj. Roy A. Haynes of the Federal Prohibition Department will be present. Effects are under way to secure other outstanding national speakers, including Robert Corradini, Italian economist and statistician, for an address in that tongue.

B. U. ART STUDENTS PLAN BENEFIT SALE

Preparations are complete for the annual exhibition and sale of the Boston University art department studio, 304 Bay State Road, Dec. 1 to 5, the proceeds of which go yearly to help students working their way through the art school. On the afternoon of Dec. 1 the students and faculty of the school will entertain the friends of the department in the studio, from 4 to 6.

The exhibition will include specimens of the work in crafts, metal work, painting, and other phases of art work. The objects to go on sale will be chosen Next Monday evening by a jury from the faculty.

BOYS' WORK LEADER NAMED
WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special).—Edward D. Parks has been appointed to the staff of the boys' work department of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. He will also act as assistant secretary and take over various phases of work in the boys' branch of the Y. M. C. A.

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FRENCH jumpers—they are wearing silk bouclé tie jumpers, hand painted and plain with separate skirts and suits. Sweaters in silk and wool angora, also wool-slip on—and coat sweaters.

Scarfs
BEAUTIFUL Rodier scarfs and hand colored India scarfs. No two alike; others in crepe with beautiful colored fringe so much in vogue.

Millinery
WE are now showing the smarter hats of Paris. Originals and French copies in Black and colors in velvet and Austrian Velours. Many of these hats are made in the larger head sizes.

BUSY PROGRAM FOR TUFTS MEN

Several Events Result in Large Gathering of Alumni at College

Alumni of Tufts College returning for the annual homecoming day, the annual meeting of Tufts College Teachers' Association, the first convocation of students for the year and the final football game of the season, brought 1000 norms students back to the college today for a celebration second only to that of commencement.

Addresses were made by three notable speakers. The day began with an address by Gilbert Murray, regius professor of Greek at Oxford University and chairman of the executive committee of the British League of Nations Union, who spoke in support of the League of Nations.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Brewer Eddy of Newton in an address to the teachers on "Modern Morals and the Teachers." He took the position that the teacher was also a leader and was responsible to a great extent for the ethical standards of the day.

Dr. Daniel L. Mitrak, president of Boston University, was the speaker of the afternoon. Enumerating the qualifications necessary for successful teaching he said in part: "A university professor should possess a broad and accurate knowledge of the subject he teaches; have organizing skill to arrange his course so that the sequence of topics is clear; a sense of proportion and perspective in his emphasis; ability to get the point of view of the students and to adjust his instruction to their powers of comprehension."

"But more important are his character and the influence he exerts. The plastic mind of youth is keenly and almost instantly susceptible to the influence of kindly personality. There is a self-revealing culture in the acts and words of the right sort of professor, which not only promotes learning, but also promotes virtue and piety."

Officers of the Teachers' Association were elected as follows: Miss Alice H. Gooding, Brookline, president; Mrs. S. Brooks, Medford, vice-president; J. Louis Keegan, Tufts College, secretary and treasurer; John O. Matthews, Arlington, member of executive committee.

FORD HALL FORUM PLANS YOUTH NIGHT

The second annual youth night at the Ford Hall forum comes tomorrow evening when Miss Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, will speak. She spent the year after her graduation from Columbia, 1924-25, in a first-hand study of the working conditions for women and children in the Passaic Mills, together with a group of young college people, and is now studying law at Yale. She worked in the evening shift of the Passaic Cotton Mills until her identity was discovered. She will talk on "The Challenge of the Passaic Strike to Modern Youth."

Sharing the platform with her will be Kenneth Lindsay of England, Labor candidate for British Parliament and Oxford graduate, who served in the war, 1916-1919 as a private. Mr. Lindsay founded the "Blighty League," an organization of former soldiers to work for peace and industrial democracy. He was one of the first Oxford debaters to come to this country. He is now counselor and guardian in Stepney, one of the most thickly populated parts of East London, and a Labor candidate for Parliament. He takes for his subject, "The Philosophy of the British Labor Movement and Modern Youth."

DISCUSS ALUMNI FUNDS
William C. White, Northeastern University's first alumni secretary, recently appointed, will attend a colloquial gathering of members of the Association of Alumni Funds at Columbia University, Saturday, Nov. 27.

Old-Time Lamp Lighters No Longer Seen in Boston
Children Miss Bearers of Fairy Torches Who Daily Used to Bring the "Blossoms of Pale Gold"

How many children, measuring the shortening days by the afternoon appearances of the lamplighter, have missed the hurrying figure and the stick with which he turned the lamps on their streets to blossoms of pale gold?

For the last of the lamp lighters has gone from even Beacon Hill which has clung longest, often to the graces of the older days, and in all the Metropolitan district there are only three lamp lighters now who go at nightfall or deepening dusk, from lamp to lamp.

Electricity has done it, of course. What need to send men about, often through rain and sleet, to light lamps which can all be lighted at once by a central power house? What have municipalities lighting experts to do with the fact that the old lights flickered a little and took on an illusory beauty, whereas the new are bright and hard and very matter-of-fact.

Children knew, for instance, of the old lamps, that they were the torches loaned by generous princes each night to the cities of children in order that small feet, happily returning later than was seemly from the playgrounds of the faeries, might not go astray.

Or that, instead of being torches, they were flowers gathered in the walled gardens of those princes, and that the flowers, having as well the attributes of giving out golden light, were messages from the princesses which could only be understood by the children.

But all that is changed now. And the lamp lighters that remain—for there are still 400 lights along the Middlesex Fellsway lit by hand, 200 in the Winchester parkway, and 100 in the Lynnway, all glimmering about in little automobiles, a truck to a man.

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Irish Linen Table Cloths
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All Linen Table Cloth and 6 Napkins
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Heavy merized cotton damask, plain white or with colored borders. Hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped.

ENGINEERS ASK SCHOOL CHANGE

Advise More Humanistic Studies After Survey of 164 Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—American engineering colleges must change their methods, declares a report of the board of investigation and coordination of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, made public at a meeting here of representatives of 164 engineering institutions of the United States and Canada.

Prof. Charles F. Scott of Yale is chairman of the board, which has completed a three-year investigation. Its report urges sweeping changes for the engineering colleges with joint activities by the society for the promotion of engineering education, national engineering societies, industries, secondary schools and non-engineering colleges. Aid in carrying out the program has been promised by the Engineering Foundation of New York.

Easy curricula are condemned in the report which recommends that the normal length of the undergraduate curriculum should remain four years and should include increased work in humanistic subjects. An appeal is made for elimination of gross waste in men and money.

Greater Social Insight Asked

"The development of greater social insight and a larger sense of social responsibility should be a definite objective of the engineering profession if it is to gain recognition for more than its technical proficiency," says the report. "At the same time it has need to improve its proficiency in dealing with problems

of economy as related to the technical problems of engineering. "The ability of the engineer to extend his influence into industrial organization and in public life, and to claim his due share of leadership and to discharge more adequately his function in society at large, now appears to hinge primarily on his attainment of greater competency and greater recognition on the economic and social side of his work.

"Adequate and sustained emphasis should be given to the bearings of engineering on the broader problems of society and to the social responsibilities of the engineering profession. The engineering colleges serve as the principal agency for the recruitment of the engineering profession and largely control its future through the qualifications and character of the students whom they attract and admit to their courses.

Higher Standards Urged
"Due regard for the profession and for the industries and public which it serves calls for an educational policy designed to protect and elevate professional standards rather than to increase the number of engineering colleges, to improve the quality of student education and to expand enrollments.

"The pressure for more extended provision for technical education and the demand for increased technical personnel should be met for the present by the expansion of the facilities of existing colleges of noncollegiate types of training.

"Policies of admission to engineering colleges should have in view the positive attraction and selection of suitable personnel. A joint agency for co-operation with organizations of secondary schools and of high school teachers should be created.

The non-grading student is described as a problem to be faced, the report saying:

"The present proportion of non-grading students in engineering colleges is plan and indicates a negative handling of a group of important problems. More positive and constructive measures are needed."

George Bernard Shaw Accepts Nobel Award But Not the Money

Celebrated Irish Dramatist and Humorist Proposes That the \$35,000 Be Devoted to Reinforcing Swedish and British Culture

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—"It's up to the Swedish Academy," said George Bernard Shaw in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, in which he was informed that his rejection of the money prize connected with the Nobel literature award was interpreted in Stockholm as tantamount to rejection of the entire award.

"I'm not worrying," the dramatist added. "Let them do that—but I am certainly going to be a most interested front-row spectator in the discussion which I hope will now develop around the question of giving prizes to writers."

Asked if he agreed with Sinclair Lewis, who refused the Pulitzer Prize on the ground that prizes were bad for literature, Shaw snapped: "I don't agree with anything!"

He said he wanted to see the whole subject threshed out in the press. Also he was thankful for Mr. Lewis's action, because it had carried his attention to the Pulitzer Prize, which he had never heard of before. He would not say whether he was against the idea of offering awards, but felt sure a general discussion among the press and public would be most interesting.

All telephone calls to the Shaw house usually are answered by his housekeeper or secretary. He does not care for interviews, either, and to make certain there are no intruders, has an iron gate in front of the entrance to his flat.

Of interest to Mr. Shaw
The secretary was told that the Stockholm message was of much interest to Shaw, but was not told what it was all about.

A few seconds later, a voice thundered over the wire: "Bernard Shaw speaking. What is it, anyway, that you have from Stockholm?"

He was told briefly that the Swedish reaction to his letter accepting the honor of the awards but declining the prize money was that it was tantamount to declining the entire award.

"Well, well," he chuckled. "It appears as if I had started something. I certainly didn't intend to—nothing of the kind ever entered my mind."

"I had heard of the Nobel prize, I believe, before I wrote the letter which won the award—whatever it was—but I certainly did not try to try it. Understand me," snarled the voice, "I did not try for it."

"Look here," he remarked enthusiastically. "I've this for an idea and he whispered almost confidentially: 'Let's have it out in the press.'"

Wants a Press Discussion
"Let's have a general discussion in the press as to whether awards are really good for literature. I certainly will be interested in the outcome."

"There may be more prizes for literature at any time," Shaw continued. "Suppose an American millionaire, or a millionaire anywhere else, gets the idea of making awards and the idea begins to spread—where may it end?"

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NATIONAL PARK HEADS' CONFERENCE

Nineteen Outline Needs as Guide to Appropriation of Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Superintendents of 19 national parks were called into conference by Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, and chairman of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, handling Interior Department appropriations, to present information on individual park departments, for use in making appropriation estimates.

This is the first time there has been available for the Appropriations Committee a personal estimate of financial needs for each park by the men who are actually on the ground and able to observe the need for additional funds for extension of park areas, improvement of roads, and enlarging the educational work of the national park service.

The park executives are concluding the sessions of the Nineteenth National Park Conference. During these sessions, administrative and fiscal problems of the national parks have been discussed and contacts established with various government agencies whose work affects the park areas.

Seek Funds to Aid Tourists
It was pointed out to Mr. Cramton by executives and field agents of the park service that the mounting tide of student and tourist travel necessitates addition to the Yellowstone and other areas and that funds are necessary to enlarge tourist facilities.

Consideration has been given during the sessions of the conference to transportation facilities. No solution has yet been reached to the problem of maintaining adequate motorbus and automobile service by granting concessions, without incurring criticism of the independent companies. Officials of the National Park Service feel that the concessions, who are required to maintain adequate transportation facilities in both the "heavy" and "light" seasons, would be unable to render this service unless they are assured against indiscriminate competition.

One of the most important phases of the Government's park administration is development of the educational facilities of the parks. Plans were laid during the conferences for increasing the number of "nature guides" who take groups of students along typical park trails and of experts who lecture in hotels and tourist camps.

Hopes to Establish Museums
Stephen T. Mather, director of the park service, hopes to install this educational service in every park and

to establish numerous museums which can be used as "nature laboratories" by students and tourists.

Anscl F. Hall, chief park naturalist of the National park service, talked to the park directors on the establishment of "Nature trails" and outgrowth of the educational program which has been tried out successfully during the past year in Yellowstone, Yosemite, Mount Rainier and Grand Canyon National Parks. These trails are labeled with all the geological data available and with information regarding birds, trees and flowers in the region. Their extension is made imperative by the lack of enough naturalist guides to furnish information to thousands of visitors who throng to the parks daily during the summer.

In the Grand Canyon Park, these trails are being developed under the auspices of the American Association of Museums, through funds donated by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation.

HAUGEN RELIEF PLAN DEFEATED

(Continued from Page 1)

tration and its best hope depend absolutely on the agricultural West; on the working out of a 'farm relief' program which shall be acceptable to this large group of producing states.

"The condition of the farmers is not improving. For the last three months all reports of the Department of Agriculture have shown the buying power of the farmer's dollar to be less than a year ago, and have shown farm prices on the decline.

"The farm problem exists. It is tremendously real. And it is a national problem; for American prosperity cannot be maintained without a well-to-do farming industry. Something has been done toward relieving it, but the situation of the industry is more acute than ever.

"This is the problem of the Coolidge Administration. If the Administration can meet the emergency, the country will rise and call it blessed. But this will be the test."

NEW SPRINGFIELD ICE ARENA IS OPENED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—The new ice arena in the Coliseum of the Eastern States Exposition was opened last night in the presence of a representative western Massachusetts crowd of more than 4000 persons.

The new arena, which will rank as one of the largest in the East, was opened to the general public at the close of an entertainment program which featured internationally known artists in ice skating. Among these were Mlle. Charlotte, Gladys Lamb, Cathleen Pope, Mrs. Theresa Wild, Blanchard, Willie Frick, Norval Battle and Nat W. Niles.

NATIONAL GRANGE TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR FARM RELIEF

Executive Committee Says Agricultural Organizations Throughout the Country Will Be Asked to Indorse New Policies

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 20 (AP).—Farm organizations throughout the country will be asked to support the farm relief program and other agricultural policies which the National Grange adopted at its sixteenth annual meeting here. This was announced by Louis J. Taber of Ohio, national Master of the Grange, following a meeting of the executive committee.

"We are planning to meet in Washington early in January," Mr. Taber said, "to go over the legislative program and call a conference of the executive officers of all farm organizations. The Grange feels that it has a constructive program and it is going to ask the co-operation and seek to unify all rural forces."

The Grange planned to "put the greatest legislative pressure" on its resolutions asking Congress to enact legislation providing an export debenture system to aid the farmers, favoring the lease of Muscle Shoals for manufacture of fertilizer and recommending the designation of a national "farmers' day" to call attention to agriculture.

In regard to internal affairs of the Grange, the national master said the "united and harmonious" meeting indicates an ideal time to stimulate organization work and we are asking the executive committee for double the appropriation of last year to build up new granges." He said Virginia.

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LONG MILL HOUR UNDER SCRUTINY

Labor Department Finds Time Loss Less in Cotton Mills Having Short Day

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Women, as well as men operatives, in cotton mills with long working hours lose more time from their jobs than do workers in mills with a short schedule, the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor found in its study of nine southern and nine northern mills.

Almost two-thirds of the employees worked in mills with scheduled weekly hours of 55 or more. In these mills men and women combined lost 22.3 per cent of their possible working time in the year selected for study, women alone losing 27 per cent and men 19.5 per cent of their time.

On the other hand, in mills with weekly hours of less than 55, all employees lost only 13.4 per cent of their time, women lost 16.3 per cent, and men 10.7 per cent. Moreover, for women the proportion of time lost in the 55-hour mills, for example, was twice as high as that lost in the mills with the 48-hour week.

Another subject relating to women's work studied by the Bureau, is "Why women leave their jobs." More than 1000 women were interviewed. Separations due to voluntary "quits" of mill employees accounted for nine-tenths of the total, and those due to involuntary reasons such as "shutdown of mill," "no work," "laid off," and "discharged" for only a little over 5 per cent.

Reasons for leaving which were due to mill causes comprised a little over a quarter of the total 944, and the reason most frequently given in this group, that is, by about 9 per cent of the total was, "insufficient earnings."

Disatisfaction with conditions of work in the mill was another reason for quitting mentioned by a number of women, such reasons being "work too hard," "hours too long," "unbearably hot in summer, no transoms or windows allowed open," "drinking water kept in a bucket, no ice."

The working conditions in cotton mills, the women went on to say, "have not been given so much attention as conditions in many other industries where women are employed in large numbers. This may be due to the fact that it is an old industry and that habit and custom are strong chains to break. Although some mills are modern and up-to-date in their comfort and sanitary equipment this condition is not true of the majority."

High Coal Prices EXPECTED TO RULE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—During the last few weeks the retail price of coal has increased throughout the United States an average of 40 per cent, and "we see no indication that it will be lowered" before spring, said George Meredith Fox, executive vice-president of the Chicago Coal Merchants' Association.

The world's coal bin is empty, he said.

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White House Visit Quite Ceremonious

Pleasant Little Pageant Part of Presidential Tribute to Army-Marine Game

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A sergeant and two privates of the United States Army, all of them very smart and correct in attire and demeanor, lined up before the entrance to the Executive office. The sergeant entered and the privates stood at attention.

The sergeant came out in about two minutes and proceeded toward the White House, a private on either side of him. Heads erect, manner imperturbable.

"Are they arresting someone?" a bystander asked.

No one replied because no one knew.

In three minutes the three figures reappeared, the sergeant holding something wrapped in canvas over his shoulder. Photographers rushed up, snapping as they ran, but the sergeant did not look back a beat, never flicking an eyelid.

They descended the steps to the street in close formation and disappeared rhythmically in the open spaces beyond the White House. What had they obtained in the White House?

The President's flag. The President and Mrs. Coolidge are to see the Army-Marine football game tomorrow, and, of course, the President's flag must fly. The ceremony of getting it was one of those pleasant little pageants connected with official life in Washington that are to be met with almost any fine day.

SOUTH AMERICA SENDS SUPPLY OF TURKEYS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Shipments of turkeys from South American ports have been received recently in the United States and will hold a place of honor on many tables at Thanksgiving, the Department of Agriculture announces. The supply of domestic turkeys is larger than last year, it is reported.

The turkey census in Texas shows an unusually large number this year, but the shortage of help in preparing the birds for market has hampered the movement from that State. Fully 1,500,000 pounds of imported South American turkeys have entered the country, the department estimates.

On the whole, the estimate is that price levels will be maintained if not advanced during the holiday season.

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ALIEN PROPERTY ISSUE LINKED WITH DAWES PLAN PAYMENTS

Crime Not Due to Dry Law, Chicago Officials Declare

Decry Exaggerated Reports of City Conditions
—Hold Feuds Are Among Gamblers,
Not Bootleggers

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—"Articles such as the one entitled 'Prohibition Poisoned Chicago' in a weekly magazine give the impression that they are whisky propaganda. So general is the propaganda for the return of the liquor traffic that it amounts to a national scandal. There is only one way to meet it, and that is for all people against it to unite for a sober and prosperous country. They were strong enough to amend the Federal Constitution, and I think they are strong enough to overcome the liquor propaganda now apparent on all sides."

Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, said this as he sat in his office in the Chicago City Hall with a recent copy of the weekly in question before him. The Municipal Court of this city is the largest civil court in the world. It enters more judgments than all the state courts in Illinois. Judge Olson was its first chief justice and he has served continuously in this office for nearly 20 years.

The press as well as the magazines drew Judge Olson's criticism for their openness to the liquor propaganda. He pointed out its influence in motion pictures where drinking scenes are flaunted before the public. "This same propaganda," he added, "runs through the theaters. Almost every play has a drinking scene where 'prohibited whisky' is passed around. It is not the genuine article or the players could not finish the play."

Expects Victory of Dry Law
"In my opinion the Volstead Act will never be repealed. The laboring man now goes to the bank with his week's savings. His wife has a new hat when she wants it. The children are better clad. The enormous prosperity of the country since the Volstead Act is due to that act more than any other one factor."

"The only increase of crime due to the Prohibition Law is that which results from the activities of the bootleggers," Judge Olson continued. "Other types of crime have been greatly decreased."

"We would not think of abandoning the use of the automobile because it can be used to facilitate the commission of crime. Neither would we abolish the Volstead Act because one of its by-products is the bootlegger and his crimes."

Though newspaper headline writers have frequently been criticized for their exaggerations, the magazine writer of scare heads has escaped such strictures. In the article to which Judge Olson referred, however, the limited space that makes headline writing a craft was used by the editor to cry his wares as a "vivid story of the most amazing corruption that ever darkened the name of an American city."

Among the several civic bodies in Chicago whose business it is to watch political corruption, one is the oldest civic reform organization in America. The Citizens' Association of Chicago has rendered such notable services to the city as to lay claim to its respect and confidence.

Better Political Condition
"No just basis exists for any such wholesale arraignment," said Shelby M. Singleton, its secretary. "Chicago, in the first place, is not the worst city in America. Temporarily it is in a bad state politically, but this is not due to the city being 'poisoned by prohibition.' Politically the city is in much better shape than in the recent past."

The United States Attorney at Chicago is one of the chief law enforcing officials of the country. A multitude of cases from the Nation's second city and adjacent territory flows continually through the federal courts here. When Edwin A. Olson, the federal prosecutor, took office nearly four years ago the courts were clogged with cases. He cleaned them out.

"Do you think that 'prohibition has poisoned Chicago'?" Mr. Olson was asked.
"Of course prohibition has not poisoned Chicago," he responded. "We find it easier to enforce the prohibition law than the narcotic law. As far as the United States Attorney's Office is concerned, we have no trouble in enforcing prohibition in Chicago."

Mr. Olson glanced at the magazine article. "I read it when it came out," he remarked. He ran down the column to the passage citing deplorable conditions in Chicago under a previous regime. "That was true before I came in," Mr. Olson observed. "But that was nearly four years ago. We haven't any such situation here now."

"But what of these gang feuds?" the United States Attorney was

asked. "Is prohibition the cause of the spectacular battles of gangsters over the bootleg and beer-running traffic?"

Feuds Not Caused by Liquor
"There is no one today making big money in liquor in Chicago," Mr. Olson answered. "The gangs are fighting over gambling and vice."

"The shootings started three years or so ago when the Federal Government started closing the breweries. The beer runners who had been getting their supply from breweries we shut up began stealing beer from beer runners operating out of the breweries we had not yet been able to get around to."

"These gangs are not fighting today among themselves for the purpose of obtaining control of the liquor traffic or the beer traffic. Now there are no illegal breweries operating and no beer to be had to fight over."

"What little beer they get today is from the small wildcat breweries and even at that, 99 per cent of the beer being sold in Chicago is near-beer and some beer which has been 'needled' by ether or alcohol."

"After we closed the breweries, beer was shipped in from the outside, but we indicted some of the railroads and Chicago policemen and brewery runners in the East, and the prohibition department reports no beer coming in now. One Chicago police lieutenant who aided the importation of beer, is right now serving a jail sentence, and another Chicago policeman charged with the same offense is awaiting trial."

"The gang war today is over gambling and vice. Prohibition is not responsible for those conditions."

The End of 'Whisky Point'
Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago's Commissioner of Public Welfare, recalling that "Whisky Point" out in the stockyards district where she lives, had followed "Whisky Row" into oblivion, also took exception to the magazine's exclamation: "I don't think it's fair to call us 'poisoned,'" she remarked rather whimsically: "I don't think we are as much poisoned as before prohibition."

Whisky Point once faced the workers as they poured out of Packingtown. A bank and a clothing store are among its successors. Whisky Row was another stockyards institution. Its odorous identity lay farther north near "Bubbly Creek." In this back of the yards district may be found the University of Chicago settlement, over which Miss McDowell, one of Chicago's most noted women, has presided for 32 years. It is located in the heart of a Polish settlement.

Shouting and shooting, squads of Poles wended their way home down the alley past Miss McDowell's domicile every Saturday night in the years before prohibition. After a week's work in Chicago's immense packing center, Saturday night and Sunday were times for jubilation—and for brawling. On Sundays the settlement always put experienced helpers at the doors to watch those who wanted admission. So many were the callers who came to get patched up after a brawl that the settlement had to draw the line on such Sunday company.

Quieter Saturday Nights
"There is no more shooting in the alley on Saturday nights, and we haven't needed to put special watchers at the doors since prohibition," Miss McDowell observed. "Surely things like these are as noticeable as other changes that may be seen. When we have a really earnest effort to enforce prohibition and we find way to prevent manufacture in the homes, then I think we shall be on the way to a real result."

The Committee of Fifteen, another of Chicago's civic organizations, makes its fight on vice. "The prevalence of vice and crime in Chicago has been due to the prohibition law," wrote William G. Shepherd, and the magazine he wrote for set that sentence in capitals. Leslie L. Lewis, acting superintendent of the committee, took one look at the capitals and said: "There is less commercialized vice in Chicago than there has ever been. This is proven by our charts and records and by comparison with the investigations from year to year. If prohibition has done anything in its relation to the vice situation it has been to decrease vice."

Of Chicago's widely advertised crime, Morgan A. Collins, Superintendent of Police, has his own point of view:
"The general crime situation in Chicago is better than in the past 10 years. The bad people are annihilating each other and the good people are surviving. The streets of Chicago are as safe as the streets of any other big city."

A Paris Causerie
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Paris
CANADA is recognized both by the French and the English as a link between their two lands and their two cultures. For this reason the opening of the Canadian Hostel in the Cité Universitaire by the Prince of Wales was an event which aroused the greatest interest. It is, indeed, an event which is interesting from many points of view. In the first place, it is already remarkable that genuine efforts are being made to help the Paris student, whether he be of French or foreign nationality. His lot had been rendered harder since the war by the shortage of accommodation. The Latin Quarter was once a pleasant place in which living was easy, and with a comparatively few francs a month it was possible to be lodged and to fare well in the cheap restaurants around the Sorbonne. But the student was severely hit, not only by the general increase of prices, but by the shrinkage of available housing. Paris is overcrowded, and to find a decent apartment in a modest hotel at reasonable charges became a task of real difficulty. There were

Universitaire. When the Prince came to Paris he had an opportunity of looking upon a metamorphosis that is unquestionably significant, for the grounds of the Canadian House, like those of the French students' buildings, cover the most which has been filled in. Parts of the most are still visible. A little beyond, the fields are covered with temporary wooden buildings, for they, too, are included in the military zone. Large spaces were neglected, and Paris was denied the right to expand, because, since the fortifications were built under Louis-Philippe, the military authorities would permit no permanent buildings within 200 yards of the wall which inclosed Paris. The walls are thrown down, the bastions are leveled, and a flourishing suburban ring is springing up around the metropolis. Building on these spaces is subjected to careful regulations, for it is the intention of the counselors to have no dreary expanse of brick and mortar, but a pleasantly diversified suburban area with trees and parks and gardens. Here, then, arises the Cité Universitaire, which is a sort of oasis, south of the Seine, to the Latin Quarter.

Its for Other Countries
The third point is the co-operation of many countries in the construction of the university town. There are lots reserved not only for the French, but for Spain and Sweden and Brazil and Japan and any other countries that desire to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered. There may be altogether, when all the houses of this students' town are built, 5000 scholars living together on the old fortifications, but the precise numbers, great or small, do not much matter. What I like to think of is the development of this internationalism in education; the assembly of young men from many lands pursuing the same purposes, experiencing the same cultural contacts, and learning much more than the mere acquirement of formal knowledge—learning, above all, to know and appreciate each other, and joined together by the nexus of a common scholasticism. They are not to be segregated. Whether Latin or Anglo-Saxon culture is the better is of no importance: what is of importance is that we see the beginnings of a universal culture. Who can doubt that when the students return to their own countries, they will be in some sense missionaries of generous ideals, and will vastly help toward wider and closer understandings? This, I believe, the profound promise of the Cité Universitaire, which has become, and will become still more, a symbol, a portent, that on the field of intellectual and humanitarian studies a reconciliation of peoples in mutual esteem and sympathy may be effected.

Example of Racial Fusion
It is fitting that the French hostel should be the first to be inaugurated and the Canadian hostel the second. For Canada is a hyphen between Anglo-Saxon culture and French culture. However Canada may be looked upon in America, it is certain that in Europe it is regarded as French. The French were the first colonizers in northern America, and to this day Canada has preserved French as well as British traditions. The French part of Canada is scarcely a replica of present-day France. It is rather a relic of seventeenth century France. The French tongue as there spoken is not precisely the French tongue of Paris. It is full of quaint old words that have been almost forgotten in France. Nothing is more fascinating for one who was acquainted with the modern French tongue than to hear Canadian French. Again, Canadian French folk-songs are the authentic French popular songs of the seventeenth century—and charming they are. Some of the Canadian customs are also survivals of old-time French customs. Canada, in short, British as it is in sentiment and administration, offers an illuminating example of the possibilities of racial fusion—which does not mean racial confusion.

A British Institute
One important result of this inauguration is the movement for the establishment of a British Institute in Paris. Every British lover of France and every French lover of England hopes that the project will be crowned with success. There has been much talk in recent years of a Franco-German rapprochement, and indeed with a Franco-German rapprochement now perhaps a fait accompli. European peace is fortified. But let it not be forgotten that, although it has been necessary to lay emphasis on this aspect of international relations, the corner stone of European peace must continue to be a Franco-British entente cordiale. Anything which fosters the entente is to be commended. Therefore the British Institute in Paris is to be commended. The plan, as it has shaped itself, is that the British Institute should consist of two parts. There should first be an enlarged form of a British institution which already exists in Paris—the International Guild which has already done excellent work. There should, second, be a British college to be built in the Cité Universitaire by the side of the national residential hotels. The guild and the college together compose the institute. The International Guild was founded many years ago by Miss Edith Williams, an Englishwoman whose services were recognized by the French Government, which made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It provides lectures, carries on tutorial work, gives library facilities, and houses a number of women students. It is to be modernized and enlarged. The British college would serve as a residence for British students and would be a center for non-resident students, with debating hall, reading and music rooms, restaurant, library, etc. It would be divided into three departments: (1) the public department, (2) the teaching department, (3) the residential department. The public department would be designed to meet the needs of those in Paris interested in the study of English life and literature. It should eventually, as the phrase goes, pay its way. The teaching department would attempt to guide not only British students of French but French students of English. It is a welcome sign that it is already believed that the initial expenses can be easily covered. Certainly these international educational movements are calculated to be of immense benefit to the world and should be watched with interest.

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7

...ing at an early date. Chinese

evening concert. 9:30—11 a.m. Church

address by Dr. Daniel A.	2:30 p.
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n.—Farmer's hour; address;

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY ANDREW J. GRAHAM, C. S. B.

The Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., Boston, Mass., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science and the Unity of God," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Street.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends: In a period of important discoveries, inventions, and developments, what could be of more interest to man than the discovery of a practical, demonstrable knowledge of God? Man's hope for eternal life rests upon a proper understanding of God. Jesus of Nazareth said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, who art the true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." Christian Science is unfolding to man's consciousness the true concept of God, and Christian Scientists are daily proving its availability to meet human needs. Our lecturer this evening will tell us something of this discovery, and of its practical application.

I am happy to present to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

It is a significant fact that when one becomes conscious of the healing power of Christian Science, his love for the Bible and his understanding of it become vital. This experience is natural, logical, for the Bible, which is the product of inspiration, can be understood fully, only by those who have received inspiration. Christian Science healing inspires, that is, breathes into one the spiritual consciousness by which he gradually draws from the Word of God its metaphysical, spiritual substance. That which was dark, in the sacred Volume, becomes illumined. This illumination gives one an apprehension of good not previously experienced. By good we will understand, humanly, anything and everything which makes for rightness, peace and harmony between individuals and nations and between mankind and God. And the main purpose of this lecture is to show, by reasoning and concrete illustrations, how it is that Christian Science, being the outcome of good, goodness, its kinship to and its points of contact with that stream of Truth, flowing through the ages, which makes for righteousness. That stream is the forever coming of the Christ, Truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has given us, on page 587 of that volume, a definition of the word good, namely: "God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action." That she is justified in so defining good is proved by the fact that in more than twenty languages the term God and good are identical in their derivations. Everything that is Godlike is good and everything that is good has its origin in God. It follows that all things having their origin in God are in harmony with one another, at peace among themselves. Hence there is unity of good which can never be broken. Neither time nor space, race nor color, academic nor creeds can shatter this ageless, spiritual truth.

Mrs. Eddy writes, "As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good." (Miscellaneous, p. 165). An unselfish word or deed is evidence that a man is to that extent in touch with God. God is omnipresence, therefore good is omnipresent.

God—Good
The Old Testament prophet inquired, "Canst thou by searching find out God?" The very manner of asking makes the reply negative. The study of matter never reveals God. God is Spirit and is revealed through the spiritual universe, including man. As one is conscious of the existence of the material sun only through perceiving the rays of light which it projects, so is one conscious of the Being of God only through His manifestation in perfect man. Some understanding of this fact begins to remove that veil of mystery concerning God which enshrouded Christianity for centuries. It begins to make God understandable. All that is true can be understood by the spiritual consciousness, and all that is good must be recognized.

For example: Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good, that is, dissipating, driving away, sin, sickness and death, and so winning righteousness, harmony and eternal life, ever-present good. Jesus identified goodness with God. The people heard him gladly and they understood him. For the first time God became to them a living reality. Christian Science recognizes the unity of good, acclaims this fact whenever and wherever manifested, and makes the gracious acts and victories of Jesus attainable by all.

Truth's Application
Good always manifests itself. Inasmuch as God hath "left not himself without witness" in any nation, and in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him, it follows that heathen and pagan lands are not entirely bereft of heavenly aspirations and tokens of good. In the Analects of Confucius, in the wise and noble statements of Socrates, and in the lofty and humane sayings of Marcus Aurelius are caught glimpses of eternal good. These representatives of pre-Christian times were seekers after good—God; and Christian Science, which is the all-embracing truth, takes note of their endeavors to know God. Even the Jews saw good in the Roman Centurion and said of him: "He loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue." And Jesus, by his act acknowledged the truth of the statement. Under the influence of Christianity good's manifestation became clearer.

The Wider View
During the Boxer rebellion in China, when many white Christians were marked out for execution, a young Christian girl begged the privilege of taking the place of a gray-haired missionary. In that act the young girl saw God, and revealed God—good. In the Great War of recent memory, a British soldier who had suffered intensely at the hands of his German captors was large-hearted enough to tell how, on a later occasion, a German officer treated him with tender consideration. In that act both men saw God and manifested God—good. When that courtly gentleman, A. Bronson Alcott, went out of his way to speak a word of cheer and comfort to Mary Baker Eddy when all the world seemed against her, in that act Mr. Alcott saw God, and revealed God—good. Deep down in the roots of human experience, underlying all superficial phenomena, is a tie that binds all men together. It is foreign to no peoples, to no ages. It is the unity, the oneness of good. And the pre-eminent work of Christian Science is to awaken this seemingly slumbering sense of good into loving activity and fuller recognition.

Christian Science Healing
This awakening from the dream of self-righteousness and sickness and sin to the experience and appreciation of good, comes through Christian Science healing. It is God, working in one's thought, both giving one the desire for good and the ability to realize it. Because spiritual man is like his Father, God, it follows that he reflects the healing power of God's channels of activity as through His spiritual creation, including man. He has none other. He acted through Moses, Elijah, Elisha, Jesus, the twelve, the seventy. The book of the Acts, being a record of Christian work for nearly twenty years, is a long catalogue of God's healing activities, through His obedient servants. Since the discovery of the lost element of healing, by Mrs. Eddy, in 1866, the sons of God have gone forth to war against sickness and sin with marvelous results. This is the company of Christian Science practitioners and according to the measure of their understanding and faithfulness and love they are bringing to multitudes the consciousness and the enjoyment of good.

Another Point of Approach
On page 271 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God." This is not only a profound but also a radiant statement. It teaches what scholars are wont to call the philosophy of history. Like the pearl diver who plunges beneath the water and rises with a prize, so Mrs. Eddy, in lonely and consecrated endeavor, plunged beneath the sea of materialism and brought up from the depths a clear apprehension and comprehension of the eternal kinship of all good. She alone of all who have written commentaries on the Bible has given us a Key to the Scriptures which makes the Jewish and Christian writings into a mosaic of harmony.

High Points
Let us now consider four high points in religious history and observe how their roots intertwine:

(a) The great declaration.—The first verses of the book called Genesis constitute the most tremendous statement ever voiced by man. It is the supreme record of all time. Note how the inspired writer, disregarding all introductory matter and approaches, launches at once into a great deed. "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. . . . And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. . . . So God created man in his own image, male and female created he him. . . . And God saw every thing that he made, and behold, it was very good." In these lines we find no hint of evil. The Principle of good alone operates, —is timeless and deathless.

(b) The great deliverance.—Fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, the great emancipator, Moses, had seen far enough into the substance of good to be able to deliver three million Hebrew slaves from their oppression in making the passage of the Red Sea. This incident has passed down in history as a miracle, or, according to popular belief, the temporary suspension of law. But this is not an instance of the annulment of law, but of the normal effect of the activity of the law of good, ceaselessly operating in God's creation.

(c) The great sacrifice.—In the earthly life and work of Jesus, the law of good reaches its highest level for humanity. Mrs. Eddy speaks of Jesus as "the highest and most complete concept of the divine idea" (Science and Health, p. 589). In him goodness remains good though beset by the claim of the most malignant hatred. When reviled he reviled not again. He rose above the temptation to answer evil with evil and broke its mesmerism through adopting and executing the law of good. For a brief period the wondrous light of this glorious example shined in a naughty world and then the law of good began to be forgotten and the propagation of ecclesiastical Christianity was carried on, very largely, through dogma and by fire and sword. But never, in any age, was the law of God without its witness.

(d) The great discovery.—Good, never conquered through the use of earthly weapons, whether it be the human will or material sword. Through centuries of darkness many were the promises of dawn. But the advent of day came slowly on. When, in 1866, Mary Baker Eddy confidently proclaimed her great discovery of the truth, that truth had not dawned as a sudden revelation, but came after many years of mental labor and spiritual struggles. Then began to be realized, in a larger measure, among men, the words of the poet Longfellow:

"A lady with a lamp stand
In the great history of the land
A noble type of good heroic womanhood."

commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Manual, p. 17). In its activities to-day, an impelling illustration of the unifying power of good.

Demonstration by the Church

The unifying influences among mankind are not those which are speedily evident to the superficial observer. Rather are they the hidden forces lying beneath the material surface of things, which reveal themselves only to the calm and earnest thought. In this way the Christian Science movement is bringing to mankind the fundamental activity which is gradually unifying individuals and nations in the bonds of good. This church is now well known throughout the world. It is increasing rapidly in numbers and influence. Its membership is composed almost entirely of men and women whose former beliefs, convictions, and habits of life were diametrically opposed to one another. The agnostic, the infidel, the materialist, the even-bour Christian, and the ethical religionist have all been brought together through this unity of good as presented in the teaching and demonstration of Christian Science. The bitter opposition, the record of world-war was in many individual cases neutralized, through the recognition of the presence of good manifested through men, who, humanly speaking, were bitterly opposing each other.

Personal Gratitude

When, some thirteen years ago, I was instantaneously healed, physically and theologically, through Christian Science, I was at once lifted into a realm of thought larger than I had ever before experienced. As I began to study the literature of Christian Science it was a joy to me to learn that its teaching constituted no local or temporal religion, as to appreciation of good. I saw that like Jesus it spoke in universal terms; that it was calm, gracious, patient and loving, appreciative of every manifestation of goodness wherever seen. As page after page of Mrs. Eddy's consecrated life unfolded to me and her tenderness and earnestness in the face of injustice and bitter opposition became apparent, I knew that she, like her Master, had tasted of that universal good which must in time make the whole world kin.

This understanding enabled Mrs. Eddy to state, clearly, the truth already declared, that man, made in God's image and likeness, remains forever intact. Nor can that image ever be wholly obscured by the mists of sickness and sin. It is this understanding of God's likeness in man to which Christian Science holds, which enables Christian Scientists to recognize the manifestation of good everywhere. This certainly was the mental attitude of Jesus. He loved all men without condoning their unrighteous habits, accepting their false systems of thought. He saw good in the publican, in the Magdalene, in the man born blind, in the thief on the cross, and even in those who crucified him. The insight of Jesus is ours by inheritance. It is our privilege and our duty to see and to appreciate good, every day.

Broad Culture

Christian Science recognizes the transitional journey from human knowledge to divine wisdom. Christian Scientists, on account of their understanding, are privileged to be foremost in intelligence and accurate information about legitimate human affairs.

Mary Baker Eddy was not only a profound thinker, but she was also versatile and of broad culture. She was the master of human knowledge, not its victim. She held in balance the pleasures of the intellectual life and the imperative necessity for spiritual thinking and living. She approached, launches at once into a great deed. "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. . . . And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. . . . So God created man in his own image, male and female created he him. . . . And God saw every thing that he made, and behold, it was very good." In these lines we find no hint of evil. The Principle of good alone operates, —is timeless and deathless.

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A noble type of good heroic womanhood."

And the movement or church established by Mrs. Eddy, on the foundation of spiritual healing, "designed to

acquainted with the teachings of Christian Science." The hymnal is a collective modern instance of that effulgence of good which earnest seekers after God, covering several centuries, including many countries, and voicing the faiths of different churches, have expressed. All these authors were facing toward the light and toward a church, common to Christian Science. Although the authors of most of the hymns, sung in Christian churches today, profess to believe in the reality of two powers, that is, good and evil, yet when they rise to the region of praise they often ascend to that belief and seem to see only God—good.

That They May Be One

In hymn 119 speaks Thomas Aquino, a medieval theologian and now regarded as an authority in the Roman Catholic Church. He is writing of what that church calls the Sacrifice of the Mass, but which other churches denominate the Holy Communion. In the third stanza of that hymn the author ascends high above material thought thus:

"Lo! o'er ancient forms departing,
The sacred feast of God we bring;
Faith for all defects supplying,
Where the feeble senses fail."

Unitarians have sometimes been accused of teaching a religion bereft of tenderness and love. Yet it is doubtful if any song has awakened more profound religious emotions, in the hearts of humanity, than that noble hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by Sarah F. Adams, herself a Unitarian.

Like the cool hand upon the fevered brow; like the mountain water-brook
Newer rights of God we bring;
Faith for all defects supplying,
Where the feeble senses fail."

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Ceremonial Cap of the Sixteenth Century

ALREADY on these pages has been described the elaborate embroidery which flourished in England in the sixteenth century among ladies of royalist affiliation. This was preceded by a simpler form of embroidery, brought into England by Catherine of Aragon.

Students of the development of embroidery in England during the sixteenth century, ascribe it to the Protestant Reformation. Previous to the change of church organization made by Henry VIII, women skilled in the use of the needle for decorative purposes had devoted their most assiduous efforts to the preparation of rich ecclesiastical pieces.

Naturally enough when the customs of centuries were thus abruptly and even violently overthrown, women sought an outlet for their talent and a means of livelihood, in the preparation of handsome garments for the aristocracy and the rich burghers of the day. One knows from historical records as well as from portraits of the period that Henry himself delighted in magnificent apparel, and the fashions he thus favored were eagerly followed by his courtiers, both men and women. Hence secular embroidery flourished mightily, and the esteem in which it was held was both marked and intensified by Queen Elizabeth who had a very pretty taste herself for gorgeous personal adornment.

Not long after her accession she incorporated in the city of London in 1561 the Broderers Company. This incorporation indicates the commercial importance which the craft of embroidery had already attained.

Spanish Embroidery
There are two types of embroidery characteristic of the Tudor period. The first is termed Spanish work and as has been said was introduced into England by Catherine of Aragon, who was trained in this charmingly feminine art by her mother, Queen Isabella, and she, if tradition may be trusted, made her husband's shirts with her own fair hands.

The illustration shows an embroidered linen cap of this Spanish work, which was recently displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is round in shape and has a flat brim or bandeau not unlike a close-fitting turned-back cuff; it is edged with metal lace and spangles.

Not many specimens of this em-

broidery have come down to the present time, but the one in the illustration is an excellent and a typical example. The design here consists, as is usual in this work, of flowers and stems of naturalistic character, the former being worked in threads of black silk, while the stems are made of plaited metal threads. The delicately twisting and curving stems in the embroidery are worked in plaited silver gilt, while the blossoms are first outlined in chain stitch and then shaded by a combination of back stitches and very fine running stitches.

The Flowers Used
Miss Eleanor B. Saxe of the Textile Study Room at the Metropolitan Museum says of this work:

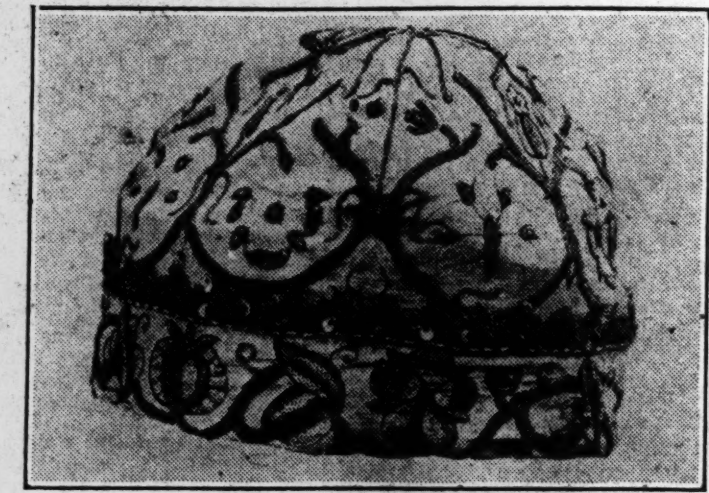
"This effect of shading is similar to that produced by simple lines of hatching in the woodcuts and engravings of the period. The implied connection is strengthened when one realizes that three of the motifs found on the embroidered tunic in the collection of the Viscount Falkland, were apparently taken from Geoffrey Whitney's 'A Choice of Emblemes and Other Devices,' published at Leyden in 1566."

In a conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Saxe called special attention to the flowers which are in-

corporated in this charmingly decorative and yet very simple design. The pomegranate is to be seen, and it is appropriate since its use in English design is associated with Catherine of Aragon. Then the flower with five rounded petals shown on the brim is probably meant for a pansy, while the other flower with five tapering petals and a long stem is identified with the borage. This little plant was highly regarded in the sixteenth century and is mentioned frequently in literature, notably so in the Book of Hours of Ann of Brittany.

Phineas Pett Wore Such a Cap

Caps like the one shown here were worn on important occasions by gentlemen of great estates, and it is interesting to note that while they have a somewhat feminine aspect in their gayety, they were worn by very masculine men and often with other habiliments by no means so elaborate. In the National Portrait Gallery in London there is a portrait of that doughty worthy, Phineas Pett, who was master builder of the English Navy and naval commissioner during the reigns of James I and his son Charles. This gentleman is clad in a costume consisting of full breeches, a stout jerkin and a plainly cut neck which or broad collar standing out from the sides of the head. But on his head is an embroidered cap strikingly similar to the one in the illustration. It has the same shape and a similar standing cuff edged with metal lace. As a further touch of elegance, however, it seems to be adorned with pearls.



Such Cap, Embroidered in the Spanish Style Introduced into England by Catherine of Aragon, Were Much Worn by Men, Not Only Dandies But by Certain Valiant Builders of England's Glories.

A Dinner for Five People

Breaded chops French-fried potatoes
Buttered peas Onions in cream
Baked rice pudding

Breaded Chops
HAVE slices of lamb or veal cut from the leg, about one-third of an inch thick. Remove all skin and fat, wipe well with a damp cloth, then pound the meat well with the edge of a saucer and cut it into pieces for serving. Season with salt and pepper. Dip each piece into beaten egg diluted with a tablespoonful of water, then in sifted soft bread crumbs from the center of a thick slice of bread. Try out a piece of fat salt pork in a frying pan until the bottom of the utensil is well covered. Lay in the meat and fry quickly until brown on one side, then brown the other side. Pour over the meat 1½ cups of brown stock made by pouring that amount of boiling water over 1 teaspoonful of Vegem or a bouillon cube. Add to this any egg left from dipping the meat, cover closely and simmer until the meat is tender and the stock almost boiled away. Remove a layer with a wire strainer, press another strainer into it and immerse the potatoes in the hot fat. When they are golden brown, remove them from the fat, loosen the top strainer and tap the nest of potato out of its nest.

French-Fried Potatoes
Cut peeled raw potatoes into rather thick strips and leave them in cold water an hour or more. Dry them between towels and fry quickly to a golden brown in a kettle of deep hot fat. Drain well on unglazed paper and serve hot, liberally sprinkled with salt.

An unusually attractive way to serve such potatoes is to cut the tubers into thin strips about the size of a match. Arrange a layer with a wire strainer, press another strainer into it and immerse the potatoes in the hot fat. When they are golden brown, remove them from the fat, loosen the top strainer and tap the nest of potato out of its nest.

Buttered Peas
Have ready a small can of peas that have been reheated in their liquor and drained. Sprinkle with ¼ teaspoonful of salt and add a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. When the butter is melted and

well distributed among the peas, distribute the peas among the potato nests. On each nest lay a piece of the meat and serve hot.

Onions in Cream
Peel 5 large onions, cut them into small pieces and cook in as little water as possible until done. Add ½ cup of cream just before serving and heat thoroughly, but do not boil. Season to taste with salt, turn into serving dish and add a dash of paprika.

Baked Rice Pudding
Scald 1 quart of milk in a double boiler. Parboil for five minutes 4 tablespoonfuls of rice in a cupful of water. Put into a baking dish ½ cup of sugar, ¼ teaspoonful of each of salt and nutmeg, and 1 tablespoonful of seeded raisins. Drain the rice, combine with the sugar mixture in the dish and add hot milk. Bake in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally, until the rice is cooked. When the pudding is cold, the grains of rice should be surrounded with a delicious cream. Serve in individual glass dishes, topped with whipped cream and a bit of crabsapple or other jelly of contrasting and attractive color.

To Save Time and Fuel

If the pudding was not made the day before when the oven dinner was

being prepared, and the oven must be run for it today, fuel may be saved by baking the chops instead of simmering as directed. About 15 minutes before time for serving, add a little water, if necessary, and heat through thoroughly. This idea of preparing meats and vegetables early in the day and reheating them when necessary is new to many homemakers. The method is employed by famous chefs in hotels noted for their fine cuisines, so the woman who so makes the most of the time she must spend in the kitchen, anyway, has good company.

The onions also may be cooked while the kitchen work is being done, then reheated just before serving time, and the cream added. The potatoes may be prepared early and left in cold water until time for frying. Turn out the peas into an enameled pan and leave them in a cold place until needed.

When it is time to prepare dinner, reheat the meat. Set the table, cut the bread, dish the dessert. Reheat the onions and peas. Fry the potatoes, or make the potato baskets and fill them; leave them in the oven until just before sitting down at the table. Put the cream on the onions and reheat. Serve the dinner.

Blue Bonnet Sugared Pecans

(Attractively boxed)

1½ pound 80¢-1 pound \$1.50
Sifted pecans for table use.
Prices furnished on request.
Parcel post prepaid.

MRS. H. B. SINGLARE
1780 Avenue H, Galveston, Tex.

White Fruit Cake

An entirely new creation, originated by the author, this cake is made of imported fruits and nuts, with an indescribable flavor that will delight the palate. It is a real treat for 2 to 2½ pound packages in attractive boxes.

\$3.75 postpaid

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SIGN OF THE ROSE TEA SHOP

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Everlasting Natural Flowers (Straw Flowers) on long flexible stems: always fresh, they never droop. Ideal for Flower Bowl or Vase.

30 Flowers, assorted colors, for \$1.00, postpaid.

100 of same \$2.00

The Eichler Floral Co.

ROCKY RIVER, O.

AVOID THE HOLIDAY RUSH

The Trousers Friend

Now better than ever

This Scientific, everlasting utility positively converts frayed, wrinkled trousers. Just hang them in a Trousers Friend in the evening, and put them on again and you are next morning.

Applied in a moment's time in home, hotel or Pullman.

Saves Its Cost Every Month

Packed in handsome cartons. A welcome present for any occasion. Sent prepaid to your home for \$2.00.

Family orders of 3 to one address \$5.00 and this Monitor advertisement.

O. A. NELSON, Inc.

1175 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

ORDER FOR CHRISTMAS

Read and Clip This Advertisement

You will want the LADY ELVERE Christmas Card for yourself and as an ideal holiday remembrance for others.

Consider stamps held for you. Embarrassing adjusting eliminated. We have 8 stamps and counting. Just hang them in a Trousers Friend in the evening, and put them on again and you are next morning.

Fully Guaranteed. A real necessity. Agents and dealers everywhere. One inexperienced woman sent first order for 31 stamps. Remit for sample and agent's proposition.

STYLES AND PRICES: White Gold Filled, \$2.75; Green Gold Filled, \$2.50; Sterling Silver, \$3.00. Best prepaid—send stamp, check or M. O. TERRIDGE SPECIALTY CO. Suite 1006-11 104 5th Ave., N. Y. City

Bedrooms Are Private Living Rooms

ONCE upon a time, when furnace heat was unheard of, practically all of the family life was carried on in the one room that was warm in winter. In the summer, habit kept the family using it. Or perhaps it was that this room had the best lamp, around which everyone gathered to read, study or sew. In those days by far the greater part of the money spent on household furnishings was devoted to this gathering place.

Today, with the advent of general heating and adequate light for every room, there is no longer the evening grouping around one light. The children retire to their own rooms to study in quiet, undisturbed by visitors or the conversation of the family. If the best chum of the daughter of the house arrives to spend the evening, the two girls go to the daughter's own bedroom, where their gay young voices will not interrupt the occupations of the other members of the family. Those who want to write letters or read in quiet privacy, seek their own rooms, which are so furnished and arranged that privacy and comfort abound.

Every Room a Living Room

All this means that every room in the house is acquiring more and more the aspect of a living room. The modern bedroom seems to pride itself on being charming, restful, and suited to the personality of the person who lives in it. Above all, modern bedrooms are increasingly becoming their occupants. Their colors and styles reflect and enhance the beauty and tastes of those who work and rest there. The furnishings must be expressive. It is just as easy to have a becoming room as a becoming garment.

The use of day beds, is on the increase, and for rooms that serve as living quarters during the day, boxes free from the clutter of bedsteads and in on steel runners, are available for convenient storage. If the ordinary bedstead is in use, the bedding is often covered with a type of spread quite new. This is of some heavy dark material that does not wrinkle and is covered with a pattern of lounge during the day. Often the same material that is used to upholster the chairs or for the hangings, also serves as the bedspread. Not infrequently enough pillows are used on such a bed to transform it into a lounge. The pillows are covered with dark fabrics that have no hint of the bedroom.

Under such conditions the dresser drawer hides all of the articles of personal use except perhaps an ornamental box serving as a catch-all. A bowl of real or artificial flowers, and a pair of candles, turn the dresser into what appears to be a chest of drawers with a mirror above. Another thing that is noticeable is that bedroom suites include a comfortable upholstered chair.

Change in Color Schemes

The colors in bedroom furnishings are changing, too, as the bedroom takes on more of the aspect of a study or private living room. The dainty pinks and blues are giving place to neutral shades of green, and the pieces of furniture one sees in the stores are painted in dulled colors—"antique" is the commercial word for it. This antique effect is achieved by applying a coat of soft, green, or bronze over a lighter color and then wiping off most of it before the paint dries.

"Set-of-3" Pearl Pins \$1

This Pretty and Practical set consists of 3 Pearl Pins, 12 Pearl Buttons, 12 Pearl Earrings, 12 Pearl Neckties, 12 Pearl Scarves, 12 Pearl Handkerchiefs, 12 Pearl Socks, 12 Pearl Shoes, 12 Pearl Hats, 12 Pearl Gloves, 12 Pearl Mittens, 12 Pearl Suspenders, 12 Pearl Ties, 12 Pearl Cuffs, 12 Pearl Stays, 12 Pearl Collars, 12 Pearl Cravats, 12 Pearl Bowties, 12 Pearl Neckties, 12 Pearl Scarves, 12 Pearl Handkerchiefs, 12 Pearl Socks, 12 Pearl Shoes, 12 Pearl Hats, 12 Pearl Gloves, 12 Pearl Mittens, 12 Pearl Suspenders, 12 Pearl Ties, 12 Pearl Cuffs, 12 Pearl Stays, 12 Pearl Collars, 12 Pearl Cravats, 12 Pearl Bowties, 12 Pearl Neckties, 12 Pearl Scarves, 12 Pearl Handkerchiefs, 12 Pearl Socks, 12 Pearl Shoes, 12 Pearl Hats, 12 Pearl Gloves, 12 Pearl Mittens, 12 Pearl Suspenders, 12 Pearl Ties, 12 Pearl Cuffs, 12 Pearl Stays, 12 Pearl Collars, 12 Pearl Cravats, 12 Pearl Bowties, 12 Pearl Neckties, 12 Pearl Scarves, 12 Pearl Handkerchiefs, 12 Pearl Socks, 12 Pearl Shoes, 12 Pearl Hats, 12 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Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Soda Fountain—Banquet Room

Man's Inheritance

BELIEF in the hereditary nature of many types of disease, even according to the medical profession, has undergone a radical change in the last quarter century. The belief that certain diseases were formerly perpetuated to be hereditary, perpetuated perhaps in several successive generations, were incurable has been found to be wholly erroneous. For example, it is now asserted by medical authorities that even tuberculosis, so called, is not hereditary. Such a declaration was recently made in an address to a body of medical men in a city of New

the summer noon's blur,
ent was of apples and myrrh

JEANNER PENDLETON HALL

Thus Science has revealed man's true inheritance. Mrs. Eddy writes in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392); and she closes the paragraph with these significant words: "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take." How important, then, becomes the question of one's thinking! As one's decision masters him, how important that the decision be right, that is, founded upon permanent truth!

Christian Science has done much to awaken humanity to the realization that successive generations are not necessarily victims of family beliefs and traits of character; that heredity has no foundation in Truth, is not a law of God. It not only makes very clear the importance of right thinking, but it also opens the way whereby all who will may gain the spiritual understanding which not only destroys the false concepts of life and health, but becomes one's safeguard against the beliefs of heredity and contagion.

Mrs. Eddy revealed man's true in-

In the light of this reasoning, what becomes of the beliefs of evil inheritance? The conclusion inevitably follows that mankind has labored under a self-imposed burden of false beliefs, from which escape is now possible and altogether practical. When it is fully understood that God is Life, and that into man as the expression of Life there can enter no evil or fleshly belief, then all fear of an evil inheritance will be overcome. The truth of being is in Spirit, not in matter. Thus material beliefs can no degree determine man's condition.

"Heredity is a prolific subject for mortal belief to pin theories upon," writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 228), "but if we learn that nothing is real but the right, we shall have no dangerous inheritances, and fleshly ills will disappear." How blessed will be mankind when it enters upon the happy estate of freedom from all belief in constricting evil! It is a present possibility for those who will walk in the way of God's appointing.

it is, then, with no small justification that the Swedish people of today point to Esaias Tegnér as a still greater poet than without peer. Of course, no translation can convey the power and energy of his poetry. One must own Swedish as the mother tongue to hold the key to his innermost secrets. But with new French and English versions of "Frithiof's Saga" appearing recently, ever finer interpretations of this wonderful work are made available to readers in the Old World and the New. The century having come to its close, it is fitting that we should look at the Scandinavian horizon, this poetic masterpiece shines as resplendent in the firmament as when its author made this bid for literary immortality, wholly unconscious that such was reserved for him.

M.

his bid for literary immortality,
wholly unconscious that such was re-
served for him. M.

Converse

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood
and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady
scene,
Where things that own not man's
dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely
been;
To climb the trackless mountain all
unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs
a fold;
To lone o'er steeps and foaming falls
to roam—
'Tis not in solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with nature's charms, and
view her stores unroll'd.

—BYRON.

An Old Scottish Retainer

The oldest of the household friends was Elizabeth King . . . in the service of three generations of the family . . . The notes made by Lady Victoria are placed here, practically

"they were written. . . .
"She had the most perfect tact,
ever ready for speech or silence, and
her smile was one of the most
gracious and sunny that ever broke
over the face of woman, and yet how
stern she could be! . . .
"No one understood her better
than I. My mother never realized she
had in the young 'caretaker' woman
who was not only a clever, reliable
servant, but one fitted to be . . . the
intimate friend of herself and her
children. She knew all the family
affairs. . . . She knew many secrets,
and when the news became public
property, none ever guessed from her
manner that she knew all that was
to be known before the rest of the

"What Lizze was to her master and mistress, that she was to their children. Faithful in service, she insisted that servants and children should be equally faithful. Her manner was a fine mixture of the deepest respect, with a gift of racy and terse expression. . . .

Queen Victoria used to come and see her (the Duchess of Argyll) at Argyll Lodge. The visit was usually the afternoon, and Miss King's bones were a part of the tea the Queen would not have missed. No one knew old servants better than the Queen, especially if they were Scotch, and Her Majesty always asked to see Miss King. On one occasion

Queen desired her to come to Buckingham Palace, to initiate the glamour there in all the mysteries which go to make the true scone. On the appointed day Miss King appeared ready to set forth, armed with her girdle, her roller and her bunch of feathers. The English butler, himself a servant of over twenty years, thought that to Miss King

med but as one day, remonstrated, and told her that the Palace still-
om would probably possess these
portant implements. "And what
of a girdle may I find there?"
alled the veteran scene-maker, re-
ing to be parted from the ma-
als which would enable her to
y out the royal command.—LADY
ANCES BALFOUR, in "Lady Victoria

Breakfast With	<i>Fitting Words</i>
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Holmes

I arrived in Boston on Sunday evening; and the first thing I did was to despatch a note, by messenger, to Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, announcing the important fact that I was there, and what my errand was, and asking whether I might come up and see Doctor Holmes any time the next day. I naively told him that I could come

early as Doctor Holmes liked—by
 first-hand, he was assured, as
 the Doctor himself said, that
 the use of this ingenious note
 was well alonged.
 Within the hour the messenger
 ought back this answer:
 My dear Boy:
 I shall certainly look for you to-
 morrow.

I was there at eight o'clock.
 Strictly speaking, I was there at
 seven-thirty, and found the author
 ready at his desk in that room
 where I had been sitting the day
 before. He was a tall, thin, middle-
 aged man, with a high forehead,
 a large nose, and a small mouth.
 He was dressed in a dark suit,
 a white shirt, and a dark tie.
 He was sitting at his desk, which
 was covered with books and papers.
 He was looking at a book in his
 hands, and I saw that it was a
 book of poetry. He was looking at
 it with a serious expression, and
 I saw that he was reading it
 very carefully. He was looking at
 it with a serious expression, and
 I saw that he was reading it
 very carefully.

"Well," was the merry greeting, you couldn't wait until eight for your breakfast, could you? Neither could I. And a boy I used to have me breakfast with me. When I was telling me all about his boyhood, the cherry poet led me to the dining-room, and for the first time I observed that a very handsome and pleasant-looking fellow was sitting at the table, and that with the Anglo-

"at" at his own breakfast-table!
 A cozier time no boy could have
 d. Just the two were there, and,
 smiling face that looked out over
 the sea, he said to me, "I can't
 tell all that this trip was going to
 mean to me."
 "And you have come on just to see
 have you?" chuckled the poet.

Now, tell me, what good do you think you will get out of this? The idea is to tell the idea as: that every successful man has been able to tell a boy, that would likely to help him, and that I want to see the men who had written the books that people enjoyed. I want to see the men who had not conceded his own life. I want to see the romanticism represented for Europe the

asked him which of his poems
were his favorites. "Well," he said musingly, "I think
my 'The Cantabile' is my most
valued piece of work, and I sup-
pose it is my favorite. But there are
others. 'The Voiceless,' 'My Avary,'
'The Window,' 'The Battle
Banker,' 'Hill,' 'Dorothy'—I
could mention a great number of
others. I have written a great
many poems, but I have not
collected them. I have written
in the direction of least resistance. Even
so to do anything according to classic
rules requires considerable literary
talent. I mean to say that I can-
not forget that the great romanticists
have mostly been men who, although
breakers of rules, could make new
ones of their own. I mean that in
Europe, and in England, the romantic ten-

indomother, which you see on a like
 in there. All these I have as the living
 of the world, and the world is the best
 best there are two others that I think
 to be included. The Silent
 of body" and "The Last Leaf." I think
 of the world, and the world is the best
 What is the history? The "Cham-
 and Nautilus?" I asked.
 It has none," came the reply. "It

The two most interesting pets we had were the old rook and Corby, the catbird crow. The old rook was rescued out of a den. . . . The catbird crow had been with me since I was a boy, and he was very old and had a great deal of weight, and he shall often raise himself a joy in his raptures, which no man can perceive but he.

—OWEN FELLTHAM, in "Resolves,"

when the old rook died, and they were introduced to each other. They immediately became great friends; proof being that they went off to bed together in a Noah's Ark sort of tree, close to the house, one of those described by nurserymen as a "choice offering," with lots of branches right

against the trunk; directly the old man came he pushed Corby out and made him sit on the outside. . . . We often used to go and call upon the pair of them at night, as they sat by side like two black undies, their beads buried in the feathers on the top of their wings—

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have been exceedingly uncomfortable. He spent the whole day there, very grand and rather hungry. When it came to the evening, he wanted to get out to go to bed, and had no end of a struggle. He called to us to help him, but it was very difficult, and when we finally succeeded, he was very cross, and scolded us as

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quickly to the open window and fled away across the park. . . . An hour later Corby flew back into the room where he recalled the cries of "You are a naughty lord, a thief," and so on, by the ingenuit maid. Corby looked at her, then his head and put down the book on the table. He had opened it away to play with and show

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Can

"Oh," replied Fusell, "I am going bosom.—EMERSON.

...America Give Me A Chance!" and Classic Literature in Relation to Style."

his friends.—ETTA CLOSE, in "Ex-
ursions and Some Adventures."

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

American Windsors---Good, Better and Best

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE wide range of designs in which they are found, the large number which have been available until recently, the marked individuality which makers show, are some of the reasons for the strong appeal which Windsor chairs make to everyone who is fond of old-time furnishings. There has been much speculation and diversity of opinion concerning the origin of this type of chair construction. We are not concerned with that topic here. It is rather our purpose to briefly outline the characteristics which distinguish these more commonly found, to call attention to the comparative merits of a few examples, and to suggest how and why their manufacture gradually declined and the style was supplanted by much less substantial and attractive styles.

Considering the wide interest in the Windsor chairs and the high value which is now placed on them, it is to be wondered that the literature on this subject is so scanty and so difficult of access. The painstaking and thorough research of Dr. Irving Whitall Lyon appearing in his volume entitled "The Colonial Furniture of New England," supplies our main source of historical data, and is accompanied by half a dozen illustrations. A valuable contribution to our knowledge of designs was made by Wallace Nutting, who published his "Windsor Handbook" in 1917. These two references, with that of J. B. Kerfoot, the result of whose studies appeared in a richly illustrated article in Country Life of October, 1917, include practically all the serious considerations on the subject that have come to our notice. Much worth-while information may be gathered from these three authorities, although harmony of opinion is not found at every point.

Of Purely American Character One of the things that interest us most about Windsors is the fact that we see them in variety and charm that are distinct expressions of American taste and skill such as are found under no other class of home fittings, with the possible exception of home-made rugs. Although the Windsor chair originated in England and the first of which there seems to be any knowledge in America were probably brought from that country, a comparison of the English chair shown in Fig. 1 with any of the others on this page clearly shows that early American makers took from the English little more than a hint. From this they worked with freedom, originality, versatility and with a refinement of skill in both design and execution which, taken together, have made the American Windsor chair an outstanding product of the late eighteenth century worker in wood.

To outline briefly the result of Dr. Lyon's investigation, he finds Windsor was first mentioned in American records in Philadelphia inventories of 1736. They were probably of English make, for the first advertisement of American-made chairs was found in a Philadelphia newspaper of 1757. The following year a New York maker advertised them, but not until 1769 does evidence appear that they were made in Boston, Hartford, New Haven and Providence records follow in the years 1786 and 1787. The values of those days are learned from Boston inventories of 1769 and 1773, which show that the price was from \$3.50 to \$5. Each, since a workman was then paid a daily wage of 1s. or 2s., the relative cost isn't so much more now than it was then, based on what a day's pay would buy.

Philadelphia pioneers in this line followed English models with some modification, as two of their earlier output here illustrated by Figs. 2 and 3. New England practice, starting a dozen years later, acquired marked character and it is from these states that nearly all those shown on this page came.

The commonest form of Windsor is that which is shown in Fig. 4, called by some the "loop-back," and by others the "hoop-back." The construction is substantial and inexpensive, and is subject to a wide range of modification. This one is graceful though simple, the legs and bow being of lighter weight than is sometimes found. This applies also to the seat. It should be noted here that the most important portion of a Windsor chair from a standpoint of merit is the bulk and form of the leg turning. Comparing the legs of this piece with those of Fig. 5, the difference is quickly seen; 4 is about as simple as a round leg could be made without being a cylinder, while 5 has the vase-and-ring pattern that is seen on so many of New England make, and is far more valuable.

Desirable Loop-Back Still more desirable is the loop-back in figure 6 with equally good legs and back-braces in addition. Even higher in merit is 7 which has well turned legs, braced back and shapely arms. This is remarkable for its slender spindles which are turned just above where they enter the seat, a peculiarity that has been noted in 30 or more which the writer has seen in four New England states in 10 years. About half of these were "arm chairs like the one shown, the others precisely the same except for the absence of arms. Of the number mentioned, six were in one group just as they had come from the home where they had been for several generations.

Worthy of notice here are the leg turnings, which are of unusually fine form, the same outline in different proportions appearing also on the arm posts and the spindles. Three fan-back chairs appear in figures 8, 9 and 10, their value being low, medium and high in the order named. In these the difference is not only in the legs but in the seats and the backs, the legs on 8 being similar to those in 4, while 9 and 10 are about equally good. Figure 9 has a much better back than 8 for the

posts are well turned to match the legs, and its seven spindles are more slender than the six in 8. The back of 9 is also superior to 8 because the top rail curves more deeply. In this respect it has an advantage over the top rail of 10, although this is a small matter when one finds the rare, scroll carved arms which are quite the finest thing about the number 10. These ears greatly increase the charm of this fan back, and when combined with its general design of back, seat and legs it is so harmonious throughout as to make it most desirable of its kind. It could hardly be a better fan back, unless it had a pair of braces. In that case, it would be exceedingly rare, for such combined details are exceptional indeed. The one-piece back and arm of 11

is excellent with its suggestion of saddle form, with its pommel. The spindles of the back not only carry a heavy swell between the seat and arm rail, but spring finely to the right and left. They also bend somewhat backward, although this does not appear in the cut. From what has already been said, it will be well understood that "Windsor" may mean much or little as indicating that a certain chair is worth while. We desire strongly to emphasize the need for close attention to furniture details, not only as applied to this topic, but to all others under the head of antiques.

A style which combines features of both the fan back and 13, is the comb back in 14. Very few of these are seen about the shops now-

this X stretcher, have a form of back which is identical in detail; that is, much lower for its width than other bow backs, and having a slight curve to the bow just above the seat; bamboo leg turnings, and spindles corresponding with the legs. These minor features have been found so consistently in chairs with this stretcher as to lead us to conclude that the same man made them all. The tendency of later-day makers was to simplify the construction at the expense of the comeliness. This led them to save time by straightening the turnings throughout, and to the making of seats which were hollowed but slightly, and without the ogee curves, which are seen on the sides of most of the examples mentioned. In 17, 18 and 19 these changes are evident, also the adoption of four stretchers in the place of three as a regular thing. The

About Articles of Aesthetic Appeal

The Collecting of Antiques, by Esther Singleton. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

THE author of this book is credited with the production of about 40 publications in the last 37 years, on subjects including Opera, Painting, Architecture, History, Furniture, Sculpture, China, Musical Instruments and possibly others. The present volume is printed on heavy coated paper and is embellished with many half tones from photographs of the best sort. To quote from the preface, "The principle of selection regarding articles and objects discussed in the text and represented in the illus-

trations has been that of beauty—beauty of form, beauty of color, beauty of decoration. Only articles of aesthetic appeal are considered in this volume, which is addressed to discriminating collectors, who sometimes like to read about what they already know, and to beginner collectors, who have just started on their quest for artistic treasures. The 328 pages are illustrated by about 175 illustrations, the headings of seven of the nine chapters being respectively, China, Silver, Glass, Furniture, Clocks, Textiles, and Metal Work. The others deal with

the first chapter, that on "China," by writing of pastes, glazes, frets, fractures and craze, and follows with much information on makers' and localities. Within a little more than 100 pages she considers the product of eight countries from England to Japan including many subdivisions as in the case of English makers. The extent to which each is regarded may be judged when one knows that less than a page of text is given to Boro, while Spode is covered in three pages, and Wedgwood in one.

Many names and dates occur which will be of value to one who wishes to be led to study seriously elsewhere a subject which is mentioned here. We find frequent and welcome quo-

led to believe that the production of lacquered furniture was confined to China and Japan, for under this topic we read, "Undoubtedly these (clock) cases were made of lacquered board imported from the Orient, for the tall clock was never known in the Far East." That any student of furniture should so far forget the elements of the cabinetmaker's craft as to think that "boards" could be lacquered before being used for furniture is surprising indeed. It is well known that in the latter part of the seventeenth century this method of furniture finishing was practiced somewhat extensively by English craftsmen. So popular was it that an English treatise on the subject was published in 1688. The nature of this book shows that it was written to assist amateurs among whom lacquering is said to have been a fashionable hobby at that time and for some years following. Most of this book shows a lively

Why Jacobean, Not Elizabethan?

CRITICISMS and comments from readers are always welcomed.

So we were pleased to have our attention called to a paragraph which appeared on this page last week, in which Jacobean tables were mentioned as having been in use in Elizabethan times. Elizabeth was Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, and James I, whose name in Latin is Jacobus, was the next English sovereign. He occupied the throne from 1603 to 1625.

The question raised was why the Jacobean times of King James should give the name to the style which prevailed in the times of his predecessor. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that those furniture forms which were most conspicuously characteristic of a period were in general the ones which carried its name. Very few examples of Queen Elizabeth's time have come down to us from the late sixteenth century in which she lived. In fact there was very little used then except in the homes of great wealth, armchairs, chests, court cupboards, and tables with heavy bulbous legs being the main items, aside from stools and forms on which most people sat. During the latter part of her reign heavy turned chairs of the Carver and Governor Brewster type appeared, also tables with lighter frames. These did not get into general use until after 1600, in the times of King James, so although the form did not originate in his day it did become prevalent as to have the term Jacobean applied to it.

In a similar way the marked effect of a Dutch influence on English styles which occurred during the reign of William and Mary resulted in distinct and beautiful types which are classified, not as William and Mary, but as Queen Anne, this lady immediately following to reign from 1702 to 1714. It is beyond the range of our comment here to call attention to the outstanding peculiarities of the Queen Anne style. They have been familiar already to many of our readers who recall the cabriole leg ending in either the Dutch foot or the claw and ball; the upholstered armchairs of the wing type; the graceful side chairs with their open backs, and mirrors somewhat with a scroll work only at the top, and in other cases on both top and bottom.

On a Sound Basis

The widespread interest in antiques, especially those of American origin, often finds buyers and sellers separated from each other by hundreds and even thousands of miles. The eastern and particularly the northeastern portions of the United States, being those first settled, quite naturally have the most abundant supply. During the summer months large numbers of visitors from the mid-west and Pacific states can make their selections in person from the stocks of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other states. To the south and west, however, months may be required to reach the sources or they may purchase through correspondence with established and reputable dealers. There is a growing tendency to follow the latter course, most strongly marked as the holiday season approaches. It is rather gratifying to find that the merchandising of antiques is generally conducted on so honorable a basis that dissatisfaction through buying in this manner has not come to our notice. It seems quite natural that this development of buying and selling old-time articles should come, and we see it to be healthy and likely to increase in favor with both buyers and sellers.

Chinese Art

Here and there examples of Chinese Art, Embroideries, lacquer, King Lung porcelain, etc. are shown. One beautiful lacquer of the immortal, an exquisitely carved Old Temple Table in perfect condition. Old lacquer, modern, modern, modern. Selected by a resident of China exclusively for this shop. Correspondence invited.

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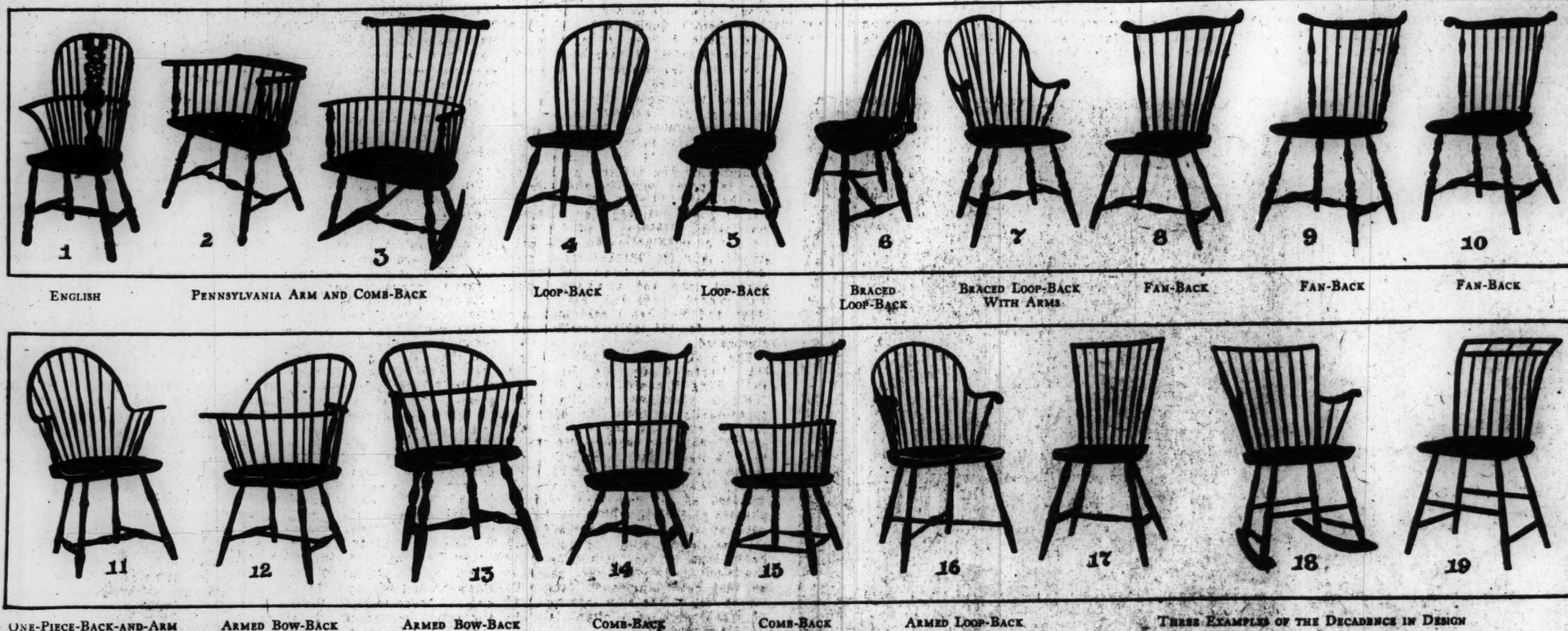
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is one of the most graceful designs which we will meet. As in 4 and 5, the legs leave much to be desired, particularly as someone found them too long and sawed off a couple of inches or so. While the maker was satisfied to follow very modest lines even the arm post being turned as simply and on the same lines as the legs, he surprised us by introducing a gentle swell in the spindles of the back. By doing this he added much to its appearance. There must have been a great number made with this style of back, for within 10 years we have seen a dozen or more. If there at one time in shops of Boston and other New England cities. It has always been a highly popular form with buyers, and now they may search for a good while before finding one that is not more or less seriously broken. This one-piece-back-and-arm model is usually found with well turned legs, and sometimes with back braces.

Exact Names Are Wanting

Next to the loop back without arms perhaps the type most frequently seen is that in 12, called by some the "armed bow back" and by others the "hoop back." Neither of these names is to our minds at all satisfactory, but since there is no final authority perhaps the armed-bow back is as defensible as any other designation. After all it doesn't matter much what we call it, though there is a bit of satisfaction in knowing the right name of either a thing or person when we are introduced. We hesitate to contribute to the prevalent diversity of opinion on this point, but believe that there is much to be said for the name "roundabout" as distinguishing this individual in our group. To whatever name it answers 12 is a good piece with the leg turnings of the best sort, and has merits quite realized by comparing its details with the similar contours found in 13. The

days. This one has several attractive features which are so combined as to give the impression of unusual strength. Perhaps this is largely due to having the four legs come so close together at the seat ends, also the slender spindles, larger toward the lower end, also lend to the effect of lightness. The thick pine seat has been rounded sharply on its front edge, and its handle for the foot is quite noticeable. If one were inclined to credit a chair with personality this one might fairly be called ladylike.

Quite a contrast is found in the next comb back in 15. To continue in an imaginative strain, it has a manly look. It is built on broader lines than the one beside it, the seat arm spread, height, and top rail all being larger. Of particular note are the knuckle-like ends of the arms, and the heavy scroll ends on the back of the comb. Above the seat this chair is all that is to be desired, but we are less satisfied with what we find below. To match the top the legs should be as good as those in 13. We would also rather see three stretchers than four. A larger number is seldom found except in later chairs, as will be explained later on. Perhaps some reader has the knowledge to help us determine whether or not four stretchers are a positive indication of a late date, or if they were sometimes found in the older chairs such as this appears to be.

With neither three nor four, but with two stretchers is the arm chair in 16. Some may see in this fact evidence that its maker was following the construction of the roundabout or corner chair, which was in use long before Windsors appeared. If such reversion occurred in this case, we would expect it to have been frequently seen from the hands of other makers. As far as our observation goes, however, all the chairs with

chairs last mentioned have a turned upper rail, a construction which may reduce cost, but certainly reduces strength. The maker of 19 went to some effort in giving so much curve to the back of the spindles near the top. The effect is quite jaunty at first glance, but in use one finds the comfort of the seat was not of a primary consideration.

These early departures from the practice of a generation before were followed more and more widely until only suggestions of the early forms survived.

trations has been that of beauty—beauty of form, beauty of color, beauty of decoration. Only articles of aesthetic appeal are considered in this volume, which is addressed to discriminating collectors, who sometimes like to read about what they already know, and to beginner collectors, who have just started on their quest for artistic treasures. The 328 pages are illustrated by about 175 illustrations, the headings of seven of the nine chapters being respectively, China, Silver, Glass, Furniture, Clocks, Textiles, and Metal Work. The others deal with

tations from recognized authorities, experts well qualified to enlighten us. When the author steps aside from these and gives us her interpretations and opinions, we are much less at ease. On pages 2 and 22 we are informed that in Plymouth, New Hall, and Bristol were the only English makers of hard paste ware. Has Miss Singleton overlooked white salt glaze, Parian, and Wedgwood's basalt and Jasper-ware? Her only indexed mention of "bisquit" states: "It is the paste after it has been baked, and before it has been glazed, omitting to tell us that, as a generic

enjoyment of the objects of which the author writes, but when she approaches some subjects there is a very different reaction. "Sandwich glass bore the same relation in its day to the glass that fire-and-tinted store specialists bear to fine glass today; and it is just as much out of place in a home of culture as would be the latest lacquer product."

For Plain People Without Taste: For hooked rugs she has this to say: "By no possible stretch of the imagination could the hooked rug be called an artistic production. Its habitat is limited to a very small section of the country; and it was never heard of until a few years ago, when the junk of ancient farmhouse attics was tumbled out into the open daylight. To my way of thinking, the hooked rug is the horribly pathetic attempt of a feeble flame of artistic yearning in the mind of the over-worked farmer's wife or daughter, far, far away from any contacts with the world."

Furniture made of walnut, maple and pine also gets scorned by Miss Singleton. "In the meantime (ca. 1780) artisans in rural towns were making plain furniture for plain people, cheap pieces made of woods such as pine, maple and walnut, destined for humble homes and far-away farm-houses. . . . Although it commands extraordinary prices, very little of it has any aesthetic value. . . . Why then should we be led astray by such crude productions as Sandwich glass, Currier and Ives lithographs and plain pine furniture which totally misrepresents our country's past and present taste?"

What a lot of fine Jacobean, gate-legged, and butterfly tables, and Windsor chairs would be thrown on the market for some of us who are still Philistines to pick up, if this dictum was widely accepted and practiced at its face value!

Our comment, lengthy as it is, has dealt with but two of the chapters mentioned. An examination of other sections of the book leads the present writer to conclude that while the "aesthetic appeal" purpose of the volume may have been accomplished, the "discriminating collectors" and "beginner collectors" portion of the readers it addresses may be less satisfactorily and accurately served. C. G. B.

Answers to Inquiries

In this column will appear questions sent in by readers, with the answers if we are able to supply the information requested.

It is desirable that photographs be sent with inquiries. If this cannot be done, the date should be as complete as possible. We cannot give prices or values in this column.

F. F. S., Salisbury, N. C., writes:

"Could you give any reference to us concerning where we could find out what period furniture is worth? We realize that it is a hard thing to do but thought that you might know some book or magazine that would give us a bit of information." This is one of the hardest questions you could ask us. So much depends on what might seem trifling details of design that the subject is indeed very complicated, and is to be learned only after years of study. We are trying to give what aid we can by printing public sale prices, with as much explanation of the articles sold as seems desirable. Some advertisers in publications devoted to antique illustration and price their goods, a practice which allows another source for you to seek.

Mrs. R. M. B., Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have an old sugar bowl on which is stamped just the words, 'The Wick China Co.' Above these words is a coat of arms. How would this piece be classified? Has it any real value?" The only facts we can learn concerning this company were found in W. Atlee Barber's "Marks of American Pottery." He states: The China Wick Company, Kit-

tanning, Pa., were manufacturers of iron-stone china and decorated ware. The mark is a circle enclosing a monogram used on "Aurora" china.

"If Mrs. R. M. B. will send a photograph of her cream-colored china we will try to help her identify it."

R. S., Kingston, S. C.

"Can you tell me if early, handmade, unstained oak or pine beds are of any value? The one I have been offered is of simple, solid head and foot pieces, carved out by hand, of oak. The side pieces are squares of oak 24 inches about. I shall greatly appreciate your reply. I should like to know age and value."

These beds may be quite desirable judging from what you write about them. If you will send a small photograph of two showing them, we may be able to tell whether or not they are of an old type, or rare. We cannot advise you as to their value.

Mrs. D. L. G., Kokomo, Ind.

"Would you consider a pair of Sheraton dining tables, (drop leaves in center) in solid mahogany, very much of a find? Can you give me an approximate market value of same? The pair in question are said to have been made in England. Also, what is Madeira wood?"

Such tables as you describe may be highly desirable or only moderately so, depending first on their lines and second on the price charged. There are so many tables called "Sheraton" that a photograph would be necessary to anyone who was to pass on their value without actually seeing them. We do not attempt to set prices on antiques of any sort. Madeira wood is another name for mahogany.

SWELL-FRONT MAHOGANY BUREAU WITH CLAW-AND-BALL FEET, \$150.00

SERPENTINE-FRONT MAHOGANY BUREAU WITH CLAW-AND-BALL FEET, \$245.00

THREE-PIECE CANDELABRA, \$265.00

OLD BLUE PLATTER, \$390.00

More Auction Prices

WE HAVE already suggested to readers that they should be cautious in taking auction prices as an altogether accurate standard of values of antiques. Sometimes the competitive bidding on certain items at these sales will multiply dealers' prices by two, three or four. At the same time and place other things will be sold so low that dealers themselves buy with the knowledge that they can make a profitable turnover. It is realized that this is repeating the substance of what has been stated before in these columns, but the facts mentioned are so important that the emphasis given by repetition is considered warranted.

The two bureaus in the group were sold at auction late in October in a Boston suburb. The candelabra changed hands at the Jackson sale in Providence on Nov. 2, while the old blue platter, "Landing of Lafayette," is one of the pieces listed last week on this page as being a part of the Hudnut collection.

more general topics. Clearly the author has a wide acquaintance with books dealing with the subjects mentioned, and more than that has visited a large number of museums and private collections in America, England, and on the Continent.

Considers Eye Pleasure Only If color, form, and decoration and the beauty resulting therefrom had embraced the scope of this volume, the author's aim might have been accomplished. The "aesthetic appeal" of the arts considered furnish rich opportunities for pleasure. There are, however, few collectors, even beginners, who are satisfied to stop there. They wish accurate historical data, a knowledge of the development of design in ceramics, silver, glass, or furniture, such as will give them not only eye pleasure but mind pleasure in examining and acquiring according to their tastes. The author recognizes the fact in

term. It includes many unglazed hard paste products. The author is likely to lead the uninformed astray in stating, to quote from another chapter, "Queen Elizabeth's court cupboard had 12 shelves," etc., an amazing misconception possibly due to confusing the dresser and the court cupboard, two quite different things. Again, we are

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Senate—Defender of Demos

A Review by W. Y. ELLIOTT, Harvard University

The American Senate, by Lyndon B. Rogers. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

MAKE NO apology if occasionally I may seem to have the qualifications that Byron said "Complete partiality and a bad temper." Considering my purpose and method, this may be an advantage. Professor Rogers thus announces himself in a preface which, like the rest of his vigorous book, is distinguished by its vigor and its lucidity.

Nor are apologies of any sort necessary, unless it be a vice to shun that dreary academic attitude that succeeds in being completely judicious at the price of being intolerably dull. Professor Rogers is judicious enough and never dull. No American scholar, I venture to say, is more au courant with the actual workings of the American Government in its legislative branch, nor is anyone better prepared to set the American legislative institutions against the comparative background of English and continental parliamentarism—as his other works bear ample witness. The only traces of Mitford's doubtful virtues as a historian that actually appear in print, it is not designed to be a text; its scope is limited, yet it throws a flood of revealing light upon just those features of the interrelations of federal institutions that the textbooks have left perforce in ambiguous obscurity.

Novel Grounds

The conclusions which Professor Rogers has reached are tersely put in his own words: "The undemocratic, unrepresentative Senate is the indispensable check and balance in the American system, and only complete freedom of debate permits it to play this rôle. Its power comes, in large part, from the gullibility to which the House of Representatives submits—a procedure which has attracted scant attention—and is more indispensable because it is directed against government by favorable publicity through the medium of the White House 'Spokesman.' Adopt closure in the Senate, and the character of the American Government will be profoundly changed."

This defense of the Senate's claims to an unlimited right to baffle General Dawes rests, I think, upon quite novel grounds so far as it views with alarm the waxing powers of the White House "Spokesman," based upon the power that this right gives to a determined minority to force an investigation of the Executive, the case for the Senate as a check upon the Executive through its control over his power of appointments—all these have been ably and before, never more adequately than in the recent defenses of free debate made in the Senate and in the public press by such Senators as Norris, Moses, and Reed of Missouri. The whole case is now brought together in masterly fashion by Professor Rogers' book. But the use of the Senate to offset the powerful propaganda which modern press methods have placed in the hands of the President through the daily remarks issued by his alter ego, the White House "Spokesman," is a view of the Senate that is at once new and extremely important.

Can Make Themselves Felt

It is a rôle that the new Senate, elected since this book appeared, may be expected to play with peculiar zest. Anti-administration Senators have watched with a bad temper, exacerbated by a conviction of impotence, the power which Mr. Coolidge has enabled Mr. Coolidge to use in maintaining his personal prestige with the country despite the succession of bumps which his Administration has administered to its legislative program in the past few months, to say nothing of such episodes as the protracted duration of a coal strike which the "Spokesman" had had announced the President as "determined to prevent."

Now they are strengthened enough to make themselves felt. Professor Rogers urges that the power of Senators to make telling criticisms

of the ex parte pronouncements of this impersonal figure of the "Spokesman" (who is in the flesh the President himself) flows from the fact that the Senate has retained the prestige necessary to make the utterances of individual Senators have new value, while the House, through its regimented procedure, and through the necessity of speaking on subjects germane to the debated question, has lost whatever power it may have had. The increase in the value of this senatorial power, great as it has always been, lies in the peculiar power of modern publicity to control political destiny.

Made Accountable

Were it not for the power that still remains in the hands of every individual senator to obstruct by parliamentary methods the progress even of the most necessary bills; were it not for the power to discontinue the debate upon a question about to be put, were it not, finally, for the wholesome fear which a minority filibuster inspires in the Administration forces (normally in the control of the Senate through its presiding officer, the Vice-President, and through the organization of its committees), the Senate would lose all power to force the consideration of executive acts, it could be "managed" with the same smooth disregard for any questions that might embarrass the Administration as is now manifested in the lower house.

As matters now stand, however, the Senate's unrestricted debate permits the forcing of such investigations of the executive as that which uncovered the whole evil brew of Teapot Dome and the scandals in the administration of the Department of Justice, the Veterans' Bureau, the Alien Property Custodian, et al. In short, a degree of accountability to public opinion is forced upon the executive branch of the Government, which would otherwise be protected by our rigid separation of powers from all real scrutiny by a legislative body.

How to Curb Filibusters

The easiest way to defeat the abuse of obstructionist tactics, and the way to make all except strongly supported filibusters impossible, would be simply to abolish the short session of Congress which must end on March 4 of the odd years. The Senate has consented, as lately as Feb. 15, 1923, and by a vote of 78 to 3, to abolish this "lame-duck" session, which brings out the doubtful legislation that the new Congress already elected would not accept, and hence invites filibustering. It is noteworthy, Professor Rogers shows, that the House is so regimented by the "organization" committee that it has not even had a chance to vote upon this proposed constitutional amendment, although the proposal commands the support of almost every student of American politics.

With satire, with humor, with trenchant facts and with a wealth of interesting historical illustration, Professor Rogers has pointed his moral at the same time that he has adorned the tale. The Senate is not so representative of numbers as a superficial analysis would indicate; Democrats who lose out in large numbers in Pennsylvania may find their own views actually represented by some Senator from a sparsely populated but Democratic state. Nor has the Senate afforded merely a refuge for vested interests, as it was thought in the early days that it would. On the contrary, the radical West finds a magnified voice in it.

The Frank Myers Case

The decision of the Supreme Court just rendered in the Frank Myers case settles the question of the power of removal, so far as the particular form of the issues is concerned. The constitutional analysis offered by Professor Rogers remains a very valuable summary of the whole problem of removal from federal office. Though written before the decision was announced, it corrects and anticipates many of the lines of solution actually followed by the court.

Very little that is relevant to the problems of the Senate has been left out of consideration except the bearing of the direct primary on the type of candidates selected, and the program or lack of party alignment that the primary system encourages. If Professor Rogers wisely avoids any utopian suggestions of parliamentary responsibility and takes for granted the system with its almost inevitable separation of powers granted. Still some consideration of

so little as to be unworthy of the author's pen, and "wonders why they were included. There are, on the other hand, some in which he rises to the heights of which we know him to be capable: nothing, for example, could be neater or more delicate than the story of the small girl who was torn between the delights of "David Copperfield" and the charms of a pony just given her, and cut the Gordian knot by reading the former seated on the back of the latter; or more amusing than "A Just Appraisal," wherein he counts out the possible variations of the Rembrandt bought-in-a-marine-store-for-half-a-crown" story.

But it is in his travel essays that this most discerning and learned voyager and compiler of the immortal "Open Road" is at his happiest: there is an essay "An Open Letter to an American About to Visit England," which should be read by everyone coming under that description if he wishes to know where to look for the true beauty of England; and one on Sicily that brings the whole island before our eyes in a few short pages. But granted these and several others like them, and granted too that the usual faultless workmanship of Mr. Lucas' embroidery compels our admiration, one is left at the end of the volume with the feeling that the area event which it surrounds is rather small.

the Australian and of the Canadian federal systems that manage to work parliamentary institutions would have been apposite to his problem. American scholars turn to light to Europe, to proclaim that no light is forthcoming, often enough without an adequate examination of the experiments of the federal dominions under conditions more like those of the United States. There is much to learn from these scarcely remarked but kindred sources.

Room for Improvement

Not that Professor Rogers finds the Senate beyond criticism or above mending. He inclines to the view that the provision requiring the consent of two-thirds of the Senate ought to be abolished in favor of a mere majority. He would like to see better machinery for securing co-operation as to the legislative program between the Cabinet and the Congress worked out, though he is not positive as to the method. He hopes for some sort of collective responsibility for Cabinet acts, and the beginnings, perhaps, of responsibility to the Sen-



Cover Design for Margaret Deland's "The Kays" (Harper).

A Fine Jewel, Little Worn

Crews Train, by Rose Macaulay. London: Collins, 3s. 6d. net. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

IF DENHAM had been an ordinary young woman, desiring to have the ordinary good time, in the way of young women, Crews would have been a most desirable destination. We should not then have been constantly reminded of the agitated traveler, who complains in the words of the old music-hall song:

Oh Mr. Porter, whatever shall I do!
I meant to go to Birmingham
and they've sent me on to Crews.

For Crews Train represented the Greshams, one of those witty, well-dressed, well-housed, socially accomplished and intellectually enterprising families which Miss Macaulay draws with so measured yet so ironic a pen. The Greshams moved and talked brilliantly and continuously, in that circle which, for them, made up the universe. Everything they did, everything that other people did, or might do, or said or might say, was a fruitful topic of conversation. It is true they didn't appear to think much, if at all; but obviously there was hardly time, and certainly seemed to notice the lack, being too busy doing things and above all, talking about the doing of them, writing books and giving parties; to say nothing of other people's books and parties and private affairs, all of which had to be talked about.

And the one thing that Denham did not want to do, thought it quite unnecessary to do, was to talk. If Birmingham stood for saying just what you had to say and no more, never talking about yourself, or other people, doing the things you wanted to do alone and not collectively, making a point of avoiding people when you could, instead of always trying to gather them together, or go where they were gathered together, for the mere sake of talking to them, then Birmingham was certainly where Denham belonged.

A Refuge From Talk

At Andorra, where Mr. Dobie, a widower and a retired clergyman, had fled with his one little girl because he thought the Eastern Pyrenees would prove a safe refuge from talk, Denham, who saw eye to eye with her father in such matters, had grown up, and there she might have remained, indolent, tactful, and indifferent, if the Greshams had not swung her away into that swiftly moving, brightly lit little circle of theirs, in Crews.

Denham, with her uncouthness, her slow downrightness, her puzzled submission and yet deep-down resistance to the Greshams' view of the world, constitutes living acts as a most excellent foil to the pattern and smartness and superficiality in which she finds herself. At first, before she tried to make Crews as Birmingham-like as possible, Denham actually attempted in certain ways to model herself on Crews. She even talked about barometers with cheerful near half an hour, just by way of getting her hand in:

"What do you think is the best kind of barometer?" Denham asked after a moment, leaning forward, her elbows on her knees.

ate as the only effective organ of public opinion, or indeed of any opinion at all.

A controversial book, even when it is in the main so vigorously reasoned and so delightfully written as "The American Senate," is certain to provoke critical response in every reader. That is one of its great virtues. One may be inclined to ask whether America could not use in a second chamber more expert advice from permanent advisory commissions such as Mr. Laski has advocated in "A Grammar of Politics," or indeed add to it some sort of economic, non-democratic council or advisory chamber of industry and economics. One may also feel that the senatorial rule in both houses has not received the criticism it deserves. But all such criticisms would really be beside the point so far as the main purpose of "The American Senate" is concerned. It is intended simply to serve as a scholarly polemic against dawdles of the Senate out of its high privileges, on the grounds that those privileges form the most secure protection now in existence for representative government in the United States. And it carries out that purpose in a manner truly masterly in execution, giving it claim to the highest rank among contemporary books on politics.

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When Washington does appear in his pages Mr. Woodward shows him up very clearly. Sober, persevering, courageous; cold and impersonal, domineering and critical, proud and fiery tempered, pompous and humorous, haughty and vain; a great executive, a great business man, a great materialist, a little too epigrammatic, of no imagination and of a passion for land, for "things," for numerical accumulations. And in his earlier days "a long and awkward young man, whose hands and feet are too large, and who has a passionate admiration for the ladies"—seldom reproached.

The book is at all times interesting, colorful, easily read; written in swift, pungent sentences; a little too much so, sometimes, a little cheap, occasionally a little too epigrammatic, since the pace set by the kind of man who early in life begins to look like a family portrait, for instance, cannot perpetually be maintained. And on the other hand illuminated by the rich glow of such phrases as "the old Virginia says of work in colonial days that 'it had to do with the soil, with heavy logs, with ships and fish,' by the felicitous poetry of such passages as that describing how Hamilton's 'ideas fell on the slow moving mind of Washington, as sunlight falls on houses in Spain.'"

The Revolution

By far the most fascinating portions of the book are those dealing with the causes and beginnings of the Revolution, and with the popular and common soldier response to the war itself. The "patriots," the minutemen—these are absorbing. Although one could wish for a little restraint, a little less of what one instinctively and perhaps wrongly suspects is exaggeration, a little less of the evident anti-British, anti-aristocratic bias. In discussing the British share in these events it was not necessary, surely, to write sentences gratuitously offensive to English readers; and the one-sided sociology of the picture is not at all convincing. The Washington was an aristocrat, is, after all, the least of his shortcomings.

And in one or two instances, certainly, Mr. Woodward appears to be a trifle hasty in his conclusions. The brief dismissal of Genet as "something of a fool" and the few subsequent sentences devoted to his operations do not reveal any very complete appreciation of his official career; while the characterization of John Jay as an aristocrat and anglophile, a "third rate statesman" . . . completely blinds by the glitter of the British aristocracy, is simply an echo of the fanatic, Jeffersonian, Jacobin, American street rabble of 1795.

"The Splendid Boy"

Mr. Hughes in his book—which covers only the first 30 years of Washington's life—walks on all the eggs without breaking a single one. Even the most rabid biographical fundamentalist will find little to complain of in this first volume. Washington is always the splendid boy, the glorious youth, destined to an even more glorious manhood. Even when Mr. Hughes would seem to be proving that Washington was an extremely petulant, brash young man, sometimes incompetent, critical of his superiors, touchy about his rank, occasionally brutal in his actions and not always so careful of his military honor, Mr. Hughes almost always finds the new slant, the justifying phrase, the admiring sentence. Washington must do no wrong, and so, for instance, in the case of the alleged military homicide of Jumonville—the single French eyewitness who escaped told a story that was doubtless false in many particulars, not only because it contradicted Washington's story, but because it contradicted his

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Taking Off the Patina

A Review by MEADE MINNIGERODE

George Washington, the Image and the Man, by W. S. Woodward. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$4.

ONE of the most striking impressions furnished by Mr. Woodward's book—even allowing for the fact that it is written to be as much a history of the Revolution, and especially of its causes, as a life of Washington—is that of the slight part taken in his own biography by the subject of it. There are pages and pages in which Washington does not appear, does not make himself felt, does not make himself missed. Matters progress very well without him, and so does his biography. It is startling to realize how little Washington had to do with the shaping of events, how little he had to say about them, before, during and after, and how much a creature of circumstance he seems to have been. How very much the restricted, fox-hunting little farmer.

When Washington does appear in his pages Mr. Woodward shows him up very clearly. Sober, persevering, courageous; cold and impersonal, domineering and critical, proud and fiery tempered, pompous and humorous, haughty and vain; a great executive, a great business man, a great materialist, a little too epigrammatic, of no imagination and of a passion for land, for "things," for numerical accumulations. And in his earlier days "a long and awkward young man, whose hands and feet are too large, and who has a passionate admiration for the ladies"—seldom reproached.

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Honey-Bees and Elves

A Review by MEADE MINNIGERODE

Honey-Bees and Fairy-Dust, by Mary Phillips. Philadelphia: Macrae, Smith Company, \$2.

HERE are bee culture for education and fairy dust for fun. Mrs. Phillips, whose husband knows all there is to be known about bees, inasmuch as he has been Chief Apiarist to Uncle Sam and is now professor of apiculture at Cornell, has given an accurate account of the bee. As she phrases it, "There is nothing told here concerning this insect which boys and girls will have to unlearn as they grow older."

On the other hand there is a fairy in it too, whose function is to attract children to the tale. Certainly Mellicha is as sweet as her name, and nobody can begrudge her place in Mrs. Phillips' book. She is simply a charming device whereby Betsy and Jimmy Watson are permitted to get inside a beehive to see how bees act in the old world of the beehive. Fairy charms and fairy dust will be fun enough for young readers, but what will really stick in their memories is the fascinating and varied information about the life of bees, the swarm, the worker, the drone, and queen, the care of the young, the making of the honey and its variations as the seasons change, the casting out of the drones and the preparations for winter.

Probably there is little likelihood that a child, even the smallest or the most imaginative, will confuse fairy-lore and bee-lore. Children know well enough what is illusion and what is not in such a book.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

A Day of Pleasant Bread, by David Grayson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 75c.

The Relation of the State to Religious Education in Massachusetts, by Sherman M. Smith. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Book Store, \$3.50.

The Last Love of an Emperor, edited by La Comtesse de Montigny. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 75c.

The Life of Benvenuto Cellini, translated by Anne Macdonell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$3.

Mr. Owen Story, by Fremont Older. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

American Marriage Records Before 1800, edited and compiled by William Montgomery Clemens. Pompton Lakes, N. J.: The Biblio Company, \$10.

New Testament, illustrated. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch.

The Holy Bible, illustrated. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch.

The Illustrated New Testament. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch.

The Complete Playcraft Book, by Patten Bessy. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.50.

A History of Minnesota, by William Watts Folwell. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, \$2.

The New Book of American Ships, by Capt. Orton P. Jackson and Col. Frank E. Evans. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$5.

Statesmen and Soldiers of the Civil War, by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$3.

A Christmas Carol, by Charles Dickens. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.

The Street Car and the Star, by Elizabeth M. Phillips. Cambridge, Mass.: Samuel Marcus, \$1.25.

The Singing Crow, by Nathalia Crane. New York: Albert and Charles Boni, \$2.

Sapphire Nights, by Edna Denham Raymond. New York: Albert and Charles Boni, \$2.

Songs of the Heideveld, by W. W. Channing. New York: Harold Vinson, \$1.50.

Mystery and Other Poems, by Marjorie A. Boughton. New York: Harold Vinson, \$1.50.

The Arrow of Lightning, by Beatrice Ravenel. New York: Harold Vinson, \$1.50.

The Year of Wakened, by Oliver Goldsmith. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

Cranford, by Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

The Old War, by Anton Mohr. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.50.

Music and Music-Makers, by Constance Morse. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.

Among the rarities of the season is Minton Balch & Co.'s edition of Blake's "Song of Innocence," reproduced from a copy in the British Museum. This will be much treasured by Blake lovers, whose numbers appear to be increasing.

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Football Sidelines

THE popularity of the forward pass | to kick a field goal from placement.

The third time they were not onside, but the gun ending the half prevented Missouri from completing the goal try. Referee John Grover stated that if Ames had been onside the third time, he would have awarded Missouri extra time for the goal. He has been sustained in this position by E. K. Hall, chairman of the

and in more recent years, limiting the forward pass. The forward pass is too good a play to be eliminated entirely, and the rule makers would not be allowed to displace the rushing game or the punt, two types of play which have spectacular features in games of the East.

The Wisconsin-Iowa game of last Saturday gave a good example of what the rule makers are doing. Wisconsin, as against a rushing game, Wisconsin won 20 to 10, and gained most of its yardage by rushing. Iowa, on the other hand, while Iowa made 20 first downs by rushing alone.

Seven members of the Yale varsity played their "y" for the first time in the Princeton game Saturday, only two of them being the "y" players of last year—F. B. Ryan Jr., '28 tackle and F. B. Ryan Jr., '28 tackle were the forwards. The five backfield players were E. H. Hollister '28, Holabird '28 '28, E. A. Goodwin '28, A. Brandenburg '28 and J. D. Cox '28. Hollister, Hollister, Hollister, Hollister and Yale had filled their applications for tickets to their big game Saturday.

reference given power to order the game. By inference and direction, he would control the time element of the game. He would not allow above he should see to it that the kick

"Passing the stadium" closely paralleled the time honored custom of "passing the buck" at the recent dedication of the new stadium. The new stadium architect, George Mason, chairman of the Stadium Corporation, passed the buck to Roy C. Cook, president of the board of trustees, who turned it over to the president of the University. President Cook then, in a long, pushing it forward to Prof. O. F. Williams, chairman of the faculty athletic committee. The latter, passing the stadium on to K. L. Wilson, athletic director, who then passed it to G. F. Phillips, head football coach. The buck was in the locker room with his players, and it was not to be taken to and presumably is still holding it.

J. Coaches R. C. Zuppke of Illinois and J. W. Wiley of Ohio State began to coach the Illinois team, and it was then the Illini have won seven games

There were some left over, but it seems that extra apples will be distributed so that it does not look as if there would be any vacant seats next Saturday.

Dartmouth College has awarded 17 football letters this fall. Those receiving the "D" are: Capt. M. H. Horton '26, W. C. Dyer '26, D. E. W. Black '26, G. L. Cole Jr. '28, A. T. Founie '26, D. G. Jones '26, J. P. Farnham '26, H. B. Hart '27, J. H. Holleran '26, M. J. Lane '28, R. E. Landell '28, R. B. Hildreth '28, W. S. Prescott '27 and Herbert Rubin '27.

New York University is going to have its first basketball game with the Condor class this Saturday, as the Violet is scheduled to meet University of Nebraska.

By contributing two touchdowns to the 81-to-0 victory of University of Minnesota over Butler University last Saturday at Minneapolis, the Condors' fullback, claimed the scoring leadership of the team.

from the buckeyes, who have tried to make a record of winning one tie game. Zuppke has coached five championship teams and twice three. Both coaches are graduates of Wisconsin and natives of Milwaukee.

Streator (Ill.), the home town of R. S. Danaher Jr., University of Illinois star, was given the delegation of 250 fans to cheer him in the Ohio State-Illinois game, his final gridiron appearance.

When V. W. Gustafson '28 of Northwestern University ran back the open-play kick which gave the Bears a lead in Chicago, Saturday, he is said to have established a "Big Ten" record for the season.

It looks as if the importance of field goals was becoming greater and greater. The last time they counted in college games Saturday were decided in this way. In the University of Pennsylvania-Brown game, the Quakers made a field goal in the fourth quarter, giving them the only score of the game, while Princeton scored four times in the second half.

The United States Naval Academy each won

The Big Ten, boasting nine representatives, made one of its home towns, the G. K. Karov '27, captain and halfback at Ohio State University, is second with a total of 10 points.

Its twenty-second victory was scored by Bradley Institute at Peoria, Ill., last Saturday in defeating 12 to 0, the first of a series of four games, the first game winning in mid-season of 1924. Two more games remain on this season's schedule, one at Peoria, near the end of the season and Franklin College on Thanksgiving Day.

When 50,000 people crowded into the Municipal Stadium at Columbus, O. to see the great battle between Ohio State University and University of Michigan last Saturday, the largest crowd in college football since was set in the "Big Ten." It may be exceeded in the United States this season only by the game between Chicago and Chicago, for which 100,000 seats have been sold.

"If he maintains the form of his last season," W. G. Stauter '25, of the University of Illinois, says, "he will lead his team through the margin of three points."

Considering the class of competition it has experienced this fall, the University of Pennsylvania eleven has shown a surprising amount of class. Of any team in the East, only 10 points have been scored against the Red and Blue, seven by Ohio State, and the remainder in the other game of the season and the other by the University of Illinois.

The University of Illinois masters college teams which have won all of their games this fall. They are Brown University, the University of Wisconsin, the College and the United States Naval Academy. Brown is going to have a hard time of it against the Illinois team, while the Naval Academy will have all it will want to do to keep from being defeated by the Illinois team. The Military Academy at Chicago has Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.

The University of Illinois football team will play the first of its four games on 23, the Monday following the Ohio State game.

halfback, may become the outstanding player in the history of the University next season. While somewhat overshadowed this season by the outstanding running back, quarterback and captain and triple-threat halfback, Gustafson, he has won 10 touchdowns, with 40 points on 8 touchdowns and an intercept. His three touchdowns were scored in the last game, including the 30-yard dash for touchdown from the opening drive in the second quarter in the "Big Ten" halfback fame.

Stalling by the defense to kill time when the clock is not often seen in football. Usually the offense stalls when the clock is running down to the very late in the first half was accused of stalling against the University of Missouri and the line point of official ruling was raised. Missouri was trying to stall the game, the last on the schedule. The ruling was made at the annual football dinner given by the Champaign Rotary club on Saturday night, Dec. 4, 1937, at the University of Illinois. The Illinois club at its annual dinner.

Among the outstanding events of the 1937 season was the 100-yard run for a touchdown by John Buckaway, halfback of the Quinsico Maroons eleven, against University of Illinois, in the first game last Saturday. Detroit appeared to have scored a touchdown on the line goal line. Buckaway met it on the line and before Detroit could rally to meet him he had crossed the line and scored the Detroit 25-yard line a Marins Interception. The Marins Interception defense and Buckaway romped over the goal untouched.

ANNUAL H-Y GAME
FULL OF INTEREST

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (Special).—Despite the fact that both teams had gone through very unsatisfactory preliminary seasons, including defeats at the hands of Princeton, no lessening in interest in the big Harvard-Yale annual was a scoreless tie.

Yale is credited with making the biggest score in a game in 1884, when the Ells won from the Crimson, 43 to 0. Harvard's best score was made in 1915, when the Crimson won, 41 to 0.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year	Winner	Score
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1975—Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0.	
1976—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1977—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1978—Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	0-0
1980—Yale 1 goal, 1 touchdown.	
1981—Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties.	
1982—Yale 1 goal, 4 touchdowns.	
1983—Yale 2 safeties.	23-2
1984—Yale 1 goal, 2 touchdowns.	48-0

which opened their doors to accom-	1886-Yale	10
modate the many who could not get	1887-Yale	9
into the hotels, were filled to the	1888-Yale	6
brim.	1889-Yale	10
This morning hundreds of automobiles	1890-Yale	10
wended their way into the city and	1891-Yale	10
the special trains left shortly	1892-Yale	6
afterwards.	1893-Yale	12
Others at the depot. It appeared to be	1894-Yale	17
as large a crowd as had ever come to	1895-Harvard	20
one of these contests and the Blue	1896-Yale	23
of Yale naturally predominated.	1897-Harvard	20
There was many a touch of crimson to	1898-Yale	23
be found.	1899-Harvard	23

This was the forty-fifth time Har-	1903-Yale	16-0
vard and Yale had come together on	1904-Yale	6-0
the gridiron. The series dated from	1905-Yale	6-0
1875 and, with the exception of seven	1906-Yale	6-0
years, the two famous rivals have met	1907-Yale	6-0
every year. Of the 44 games played	1908-Harvard	4-0
up to today, Yale had won 23, Har-	1909-Yale	6-0
vard had won 13 and the other six	1910-Tie	0-0
had resulted in the scores. Yale had	1911-Tie	0-0
the better of the argument up to	1912-Harvard	6-0
1912, as the Ellis won no less than 22	1913-Harvard	15-5
of the 32 games played up to that	1914-Harvard	13-5
year. Harvard had won only five, the	1915-Harvard	41-0
	1916-Yale	9-0
	1917-Harvard	10-0
	1918-Harvard	9-0
	1919-Harvard	3-0

Beginning with the year 1912, Harvard made a splendid showing, winning eight of the nine games up to and including 1922, Yale's only victory in that period coming in 1916. Yale won	1922—Harvard	10-3
	1923—Yale	13-0
	1924—Yale	19-6
	1925—Tie	0-0
	Yale 25, Harvard 13. Ties 6.	

Prestige *and* Profit

"Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods!"

This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an

Careful comparisons were made of advertised goods and similar lines that were not advertised.

Good news for newspaper readers, of course, but most of them know it by experience.

A manufacturer's brands are in the best company when they are in the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.

And since newspaper advertising sells goods, newspaper advertisers combine prestige with profit.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing **SELECTED ADVERTISING**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

If one thing more than another was made apparent at the second annual session of the New England Conference, held this year at Hartford, Conn., it was that those representing the varied industries of the six states participating have become convinced that it is only as a basis of complete and unselfish co-operation is reached can the welfare of the people and of the industries of the section be protected and advanced. At this meeting, as at the first, held a year ago in Springfield, Mass., no secret was made of the fact that New England has serious economic and industrial problems which must be met and solved. For a century or more the leader in many productive industries, the people of that section have awakened to a realization that with the movement of distributing centers and buying populations toward the West and South there has gradually taken place a decentralization of productive industry. Many conditions have combined to bring about the change. One of these is the cost of transportation on both raw materials and finished products. Another is the higher cost of living in the eastern states compared with that in many sections of the West and South, this being reflected directly in the demands of workers for proportionately higher wages.

It may be that however thoughtfully and studiously these problems may be dealt with, it will not be found easy to work out a satisfactory solution. The conditions described appear to be basic or fundamental in their nature, presenting an equation which must be accepted as fixed, and around which all practical or theoretical expedients must be arrayed. In an address by Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, read at the meeting, these and other conditions were described as barriers which must be overcome by such economic co-operation among the New England states as will break them down, thereby insuring the maximum use of the resources of the section for its own development. These barriers, it was pointed out, may be the physical barriers of hills or distance, which can be broken down by a row or two of poles or of steel towers with a few copper wires, or they may be the unseen barriers of laws and habits.

There are gratifying indications that it is the serious purpose of these conferences to remove these tangible and intangible barriers. It is probable that it will be found a simple task to set the poles, build the steel towers, and string the copper wires over the hills and across the valleys. At the Hartford meeting the chairman of the power committee of the conference, Edward O. Goss, who is president of the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., offered what may be found to be a practical and extremely helpful proposal along this line. Briefly, he advises that measures be adopted conferring upon the public utilities commissions of the six New England states joint jurisdiction over rates charged for power transmitted over state lines. This could be accomplished, he declares, by the voluntary agreement of all New England power companies to abide by decisions thus jointly arrived at. Other speakers, in commending and generally approving the plan of joint regulation and control, urged the advisability of a joint official study and compilation of the present laws, with the view of bringing about greater uniformity.

It is by these opportunities for free and open discussion of the physical problems vital to the welfare of the people of the northeastern Atlantic coast section that their importance will come to be appreciated and ways discovered for their satisfactory solution. And it should be remembered that by the same simple method it will be found possible to remove those intangible barriers to which significant reference has been made. They offer no substantial resistance.

It is but comparatively recently that the idea of international friendliness has come prominently before the public thought. A few decades ago at most, nationalism ruled the consciousness of the various peoples of the globe. The World War, while it stirred up conditions to such a pitch that for a time it seemed that the most intense nationalism that has ever been known was the predominant motive with many, at the same time wrought out a sense of brotherliness that was quite new to some. And since the armistice, though the world thought has swung from one extreme to another at times, evidences are constantly being seen that a different point of view from any ever before held by nations as a whole is being entertained more and more in the direction of international co-operation and friendliness.

One reads with interest, therefore, but not surprise, that in Chicago recently was held a second annual dinner sponsored by the Chicago Church Federation, at which students from other lands attending schools in the city were the guests. And one learns with approval that North America's message to the international gathering, delivered by Frank Garrett Ward of Toronto was a plea for a new loyalty, larger than patriotism, a loyalty "to the good of all." "We students," he declared, "must insist that this standard of world-mindedness be established first of all in ourselves."

This idea of unfolding in individual consciousness the recognition of internationalism, while not new, is vital in its significance. So often it is forgotten that a family, a community, a nation, is simply an aggregate of individuals. A so-called collective consciousness is merely the sum total of the thought of the individuals comprising the group designated. It rises no higher and sinks no lower than does the consciousness of those who compose its integral parts. Hence if a change in that consciousness is sought, that change must come through a regeneration of individual consciousness. And when a larger sense of world friendliness is aimed for, the idea must find its inception in the thought of first

one and then another before it can become a part of the consciousness of a people or of the world itself.

There is little need for enlarging on this thought other than to urge that every encouragement be given to those estimable efforts being put forth to counteract the selfish nationalistic beliefs of the past with a broad internationalism that must be a prominent feature of the future. Hence one can give commendation to what Dr. Albert W. Palmer, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Ill., said, speaking for the hosts of the banquet, when he urged students to welcome international problems as opportunities for co-operation. "International friendships," he declared, "are promoted by solving problems as we meet them." For, as he doubtless intended to convey, by such a course one learns that there is a common basis of humanity.

The discussion of the relationship of newspaper reports to the spread of crime which the Monitor reprints in another column from the Echo, published by inmates of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, has somewhat the authority of expert testimony. In this respect it does not stand alone, for police and prison officials all over the land continually report a similar sentiment existent among those who come under their observation. Expert surveys, like that which the Rockefeller Foundation conducted in Cleveland, O., add further corroboration to the evidence that crime news engenders crime. Indeed, any student of the responsiveness of the human mind to suggestion, however hurtful, needs little concrete evidence to convince him that the persistent glorification of criminals in the press, the publication of their portraits, the use of laudatory, or at least striking, nicknames, and the growing practice by "feature writers" of spreading the views and the exploits of criminals all over the Sunday papers stimulate, encourage and increase crime.

Certain New York newspapers at this moment are devoting from three to five pages daily to the publication of the verbatim testimony in a criminal trial in a neighboring state. For this there is not the common excuse offered for the publication of crime news. Nobody will claim that the search of that New Jersey court for truth is being aided by the publication of the testimony vividly decorated with comments and descriptive writing by practiced sensationalists of the daily press. Elsewhere in the Monitor today will be found expressions of leading Chicagoans concerning the overemphasis of criminal news in their local papers. In no city is there greater intellectual activity than in Chicago. None has undertaken so great a work of beautification as the "Chicago plan." Nowhere are public benefactions more liberal, nor can such monuments to public enterprise as the Field Museum, the Wacker Drive, or the Rosenwald Museum, now in the early stage of development, be paralleled in many cities. Yet a great part of the press in Chicago finds its chosen field of activity in the vivid reporting of crimes of violence. The effect upon the reputation of the city throughout the world is little less than disastrous.

Newspaper editors and publishers all know and all are constantly declaring that the great problem of journalism is to find space for all the matters of interest which demand publication. In view of this, one can only wonder at the editorial judgment which selects a criminal trial as the most important news of the decade—for we can recall nothing else, not even the election, which has been "covered" with such minute particularity and to which space has been so lavishly allotted. Certainly nothing of an educational, religious, or economic nature has been thus dignified by the New York press.

The editors of the prison newspaper, which the Monitor quotes, say, "To speak of them as primers of crime would be mild. If we were seriously bent on compiling a handbook of crime for the use of criminals, all necessary material could be taken from our daily newspapers." True, from this general indictment three outstanding papers are omitted—one of which, we regret to say, gave twenty-four columns of small type yesterday to New Jersey's combination of vaudeville and criminal justice. But we believe that many papers other than those mentioned are beginning to question the value of crime news, or at any rate to compare in a spirit of doubt and inquiry the value of circulation obtained through it with that of circulation based on more important contributions to the knowledge and welfare of the community.

For the moment, there may seem to be great material prosperity ready to the hand of the publisher who is willing to purvey for profit the news of the gutter and the slum. But no enduring edifice of prosperity can ever be based upon crime—either upon its commission or its exploitation for profit.

Coming as a natural sequel to the announcement that airplanes operated in connection with the service rendered by the American Railway Express will be employed in the transmission of valuable or perishable matter as adjuncts to the service rendered by railroads and steamships, is the quite definite proposal that arrangements be made for the carrying of passengers also. Just as in the movement of mail and express matter, the saving of time is the item of major importance. It is proposed that at the chief junction and terminal points along the trunk and transcontinental railroads, airplanes shall be provided for the use of passengers who desire greater haste than the older service affords.

William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, in discussing this project recently in Washington, said that the encouragement which American business men are giving to commercial aviation is providing a tremendous impetus to air transportation for purely commercial purposes. He expresses the belief that within a short time passengers will

be regularly carried. "And this new development," he says, "can be expected to precede the most extensive expansion of commercial aviation."

So it may eventuate that those sophisticated travelers who now quite as a matter of course engage Pullman car accommodations for a projected cross-country journey without even the remote hope of enjoying a new experience, will find awaiting them, if they so elect, an adventure guaranteed to provide its own thrills. Between Chicago and Omaha, perhaps, or at some point along the road leading from Denver to the Pacific coast, let the bored tourist imagine his or her mental reaction to the announcement, in the middle of the night, that it is time to arise and prepare to change cars at "Airplane Junction" for the flight into Mexico or Arizona, or northward into the Canadian Rockies. Even the bare announcement would be enough.

But what, a few years ago, might have appeared to be insuperable hazards have been minimized by the improvements which have been made in flying conditions. Routes have been mapped and lighted with beacons along the way. Emergency landing fields have been provided, and the radio has made it possible to keep in fairly close touch with central receiving stations. It may be that a few years hence the experienced traveler will, instead of utilizing the airplane only in an emergency or for special trips, come to depend upon it as habitually as he now uses the trolley or the railway train.

Words can be the basis of a people's music, according to conclusions to be drawn from the performances of that little group of vocalists known as The English Singers. Words—matter of thought to Polonius—can be the support of a national art; and—matter of quarrel to Hamlet—can be, if a certain diplomatist had it right ten years ago, the foundation of a national policy also.

For a long time, the underlying thing in music was presumed to be tunes; or, as the philosophers of the foyer would say, instrumental melody. But words, uttered by voices in rhythmic, measured, graduated and interrelated sounds, are undoubtedly sufficient. Because the notion prevailed that string, wind and keyboard instruments were the primary consideration, the great body of music known as the Elizabethan and Jacobean was lost. Because a realization of the pre-eminence of words has come back, this body of music stands again in respect, and the names of Byrd, Weelkes, Gibbons and Morley become once more known.

In broader survey, words are chief, even in those countries that have claimed first musical renown. Take away words, and there would exist no Italian music of any moment, save a handful of pieces for the violin and another for the harpsichord. Take away words, and all of Wagner is gone, and the best of Mozart and Bach is gone. Take away words, and the flute player represented on the Greek vase may cease to puff his cheeks; for there will be no chorus for him to pipe to, and no theater for him to start echoing. Take away words, and out of the feasting hall goes Demodocus with his harp. Should that not be enough, take away words, and the composer of quartets and symphonies must surrender those themes and subjects which he has borrowed from folk song. In fine, take away words, and there remain scarcely any excitements for the ear but practical ones, like the calls of bugle and hunting horn and the alarms of drum and bagpipe.

As for England, music of words seems to have declined in favor there simultaneously with the settlement of the North American colonies; as though everybody who liked to sing emigrated to Virginia or Plymouth, and then immediately forgot how. Reasonably, The English Singers, perfect in speech and true in adjustment of the three feminine and the three masculine ranges of voice, may be supposed to assert in behalf of all nations, tribes and kindreds that use the English language the right, both historical and actual, to the highest musical honors.

A Marquette University man has found that the average weight of the dot of an "i" is one fifty-thousandth of a grain. You'll have to keep up the practice of not dotting your "i's" for a long time, however, to make an appreciable saving on postage.

The Government is engraving money by a new process designed to make it last longer. As far as some persons are concerned, it could be made of chiffon and it wouldn't last any shorter time than it does at present.

Before long now the flowers in their beds will be safely tucked under a blanket of snow and the fish will be snug under a sheet of ice over their river bed.

Someone has figured that it will cost 30,000 students \$1,273,200 to take their girls to the Harvard-Yale football game. Ask Dad, he knows.

Less insistence on the right of way and more recognition of the way of right would ease many a traffic problem.

With the boom in building, we are likely to see a good many stories about skyscrapers.

It may be easy to tell the highly educated man, but what can you tell him?

A printer's problem: To eliminate the "punc" from ordinary punctuation.

Is there a more harrowing job than that of the farmer?

Old King Coal is once more on the throne.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Unmistakable Will to Have Peace

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
A little more than a year has passed since the Locarno Pact was signed. It is not necessary to recall the exuberant delight with which the announcement of its signature was greeted on the part of enthusiastic optimists, nor the skepticism to which it was subjected at the hands of a good share of the French and German press. Today it seems to be generally agreed that springing out of the event of Oct. 16, 1925, has come less indeed than had been expected by the enthusiast, but much more than was believed possible by the skeptic.

The essential purpose and content of the pact was to make possible the advent of real peace along the Rhine. Much, very much, has still to be done to make this an accomplished fact. But for the first time since the empire of Charlemagne split into hostile camps, the possibility of a lasting Franco-German peace, Franco-German reconciliation, with, indeed, an entente between the age-long enemies, is the vision and conscious aim of European politics. And it is more, in fact, than a vision; for though it is scarcely eight years since the armistice was signed, already in both French and German publications are being printed headlines about "Franco-German Agreement," "Franco-German Concord," etc.

Industrial and commercial co-operation is already established, while intellectual, spiritual and social relationships show most welcome signs of revival. At congresses of various sorts, in athletic competitions, and so on, German representatives are meeting again with French and with those of other nations.

The Pact of Locarno has had its results, and quite appropriately and justifiably representative men in Locarno arranged for some public recognition and celebration of the first anniversary. For there is among the masses of France, I am assured, and of Germany, as I know from my own observation, a strong and unmistakable will to have peace. Anyone at all observant of public affairs in Germany today is again and again led to this conclusion, particularly if he is able to make comparison with the trend of former periods.

Let me not universalize, turning away from the old monarchy in Germany, the insistence of a strong party in power to keep down armaments at home, and to work for reduction of armaments abroad, the frank avowal of pacifism on the part of many prominent men, not a few of them former military leaders, the clear recognition and open avowal that if the war had been won by Germany it would have proved for her a greater disaster than conditions as they did eventuate, all this, and many other factors that one on the ground cannot help seeing go to prove that the former glamour of military prowess has largely disappeared, while a sober sense of lasting, higher values and nobler attainments has taken possession of the hearts of the people.

Lucerne, Switz.

"Correspondence Courses for Prisoners"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your interesting front page article, and editorial on "Correspondence Courses for Prisoners" were the subject of much comment here. I trust you will not take it amiss if I direct your attention to the fact that the extension division of the University of Wisconsin has been conducting such courses for over ten years. In 1917, I believe, I wrote an article for a course in journalism describing the work being done by Dr. Andrew Melville of the Oshkosh division of that university at Waupun Prison, where several hundred inmates were pursuing courses of study.

I do not desire to detract from the efforts of L. R. Alderman, but if my memory serves me rightly, he was then engaged as an educational specialist in the Navy De-

partment, and I had some communication with him. I suspect the work dates back farther than that, but due to the conservatism of many educational institutions, the fact was not very widely known that these correspondence courses were offered to inmates of penal institutions. Chicago, Ill. M. W. W.

The Capital and Labor Situation in Britain

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I was interested in reading a recent article in the Monitor, entitled, "The Diary of a Political Pilgrim," from a London correspondent. This article dealt with the very awkward situation between Capital and Labor that exists today in Great Britain.

There can be no doubt that your correspondent is quite right in the most pertinent of his remarks, which I take to be:

1. In particular they (the capitalists) have not recognized the modern tendency to acknowledge that high wages are good business because they create the home market; that wages ought to be accurately related to the value of the worker's output, so that the worker can consume the full value of what he produces and that the primary function of the capitalist and employer is to produce a steadily rising standard of living for the whole community. 2. The policy of the employer is one of the principal causes of the non-cooperation of Labor and the policy of the trade unions is one of the principal causes of the inefficiency of Capital.

And anyone who has read the "Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925)" will endorse them.

The point of view of Capital toward Labor is very well illustrated in the following extract from page 441 of that report:

"The Miners' Federation submitted in evidence a table of bonus shares issued since 1913 by thirty-four companies engaged in mining and other business and amounting to over £17,000,000 out of a total capital in those companies of £45,000,000. We refer to the table only to suggest that it would probably have been from every point of view an excellent allocation of resources. The companies issued some of those bonus shares not to the shareholders but to the workmen."

Thus we see that nearly 38 per cent of the existing capital of thirty-four companies consisted of shares issued to stockholders based on the very great profits made in coal since the war broke out and that Labor got none of it except in so far as it was able to force higher wages by threats and strikes. These higher wages, in conjunction with the capitalists' profits, put the prices of coal so high that the foreign market would have been largely destroyed had it not been for the subsidy of £23,000,000, which was brought to an end last May.

With regard to your correspondent's statement that it is only right, however, to add that the post-war period has been a singularly difficult one in which to put these ideas into application.

It is very true that the unsettledness following the war have created a ferment of good, bad and indifferent ideas, but underlying all this is the consciousness that the meaning of the battle cry during the war that "England must be made a country fit for heroes to live in" must be given effect to.

Capital is more and more awakening to all the meaning of this cry, and as through many difficulties it strives to attain that end, the hostility of Labor will diminish, and we shall see relations between the two very much resembling those that exist in the United States. M. B. W. Baltimore, Md.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Newspapers and Crime

WHEN considering crime and its causes, one is forced to wonder how great a part of the responsibility for the so-called crime wave may be chargeable to the sensational newspapers of today. Outside of the New York Times, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Christian Science Monitor, and a few of that class, where could the young criminal find a better schooling in crime than from the front pages of the daily newspapers and the feature articles in the supplements of the Sunday papers? To speak of them as primers of crime would be mild. If one were seriously bent on compiling a handbook of crime, for use of criminals, all necessary material could be taken from our average daily newspapers.

Let any unprejudiced person, who thinks the above is overdrawn, study the first newspaper that comes to hand, and read the headlines of the featured news. Then read the detail with which every phase of any crime is described; the methods used in committing the act; the supposed manner of escape; what the detectives have discovered in the way of clues and how they plan to catch the perpetrators. Then search for news regarding some of the worth-while things in life, some noble action, a deed of devoted self-sacrifice in the interests of mankind, any one of the things that help to make the world better and inspire emulation in the hearts of others. Do you find it on the front page, with a heading an inch high? Or is it most often found on an inside page, in an inconspicuous place? What impression on the criminal mind receive when it sees crime hold the chief place in the daily news, other than the belief that it is the big thing in life and the "news" of the world?

Of course, it would be folly to attempt to remedy the conditions by law, for the freedom of the press must ever be one of our great rights; but, almost without exception, the men controlling our newspapers are men of high character and vision, seeking the greatest good of our country and its people always. Why do they not make the question of newspaper influence on crime one of the leading subjects for discussion at meetings of their association? For their next meeting, whenever held, may we suggest the question—"What influence are we, as newspaper men and citizens, trying to exert in our country?"—The Echo (published by inmates of Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Reason for Hope

Assuming that there can be no discounting the recent statement of the headmaster of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school for boys, that the boys of today "are five times as decent, as truthful, and as manly as the boys of my youth," it must be that as much can be said also for girls. And if both boys and girls are five times better than the youth of the last generation, it is time pessimism and despair concerning society's survival were sewed up in a bag and dropped off the bridge at midnight at the opening of the glad new year.

The precise truth perhaps cannot be affirmed. Perhaps boys today are only 2½ times better than boys used to be; perhaps girls are no more than 2½ times better. The headmasters and secondary principals may be left in joint session to give mathematical point to this curious problem. Yet, if half or quarter of what Dr. Abbott said postprandially is true, there need be no post-mortems on society or the state in the present century.—Springfield Republican.

Freshmen Smokers

The use of tobacco is not as common among college students as the public had supposed, it figures compiled for the freshmen class at Ohio State afford a criterion. Out of a total of 2184 men, 430 are cigarette smokers, slightly less than 20 per cent of the class.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Conscripting Wealth

"Any future policy of conscription should be inclusive, applicable in terms to the entire personnel and the entire wealth of the whole Nation."

These words of President Coolidge, in his recent speech at Kansas City, are in line with manifest destiny. No one can contrast the Civil War and the World War without realizing that we have undoubtedly had our last struggle in arms in which private money-making continued. In the Civil War, anyone could be relieved from conscription by money. He could pay his way out, or he could buy a substitute. In the World War neither was possible. The children of the rich were at an actual disadvantage. The poor often had to stay at home to support somebody, while the rich could not cite that claim to an exemption. We had great Liberty Loan drives in the last war, parades, processions, and patriotic appeals for money. We shall not have these again. The Nation will simply take the money, as President Coolidge, a thoroughgoing conservative, now advocates. It may not be wise; it may not be expedient. On these points we cannot now answer, but we feel sure that no democracy will again permit a war to stimulate private operations and private profits on the one hand, and effect a devastation of life on the other.—Boston Herald.

More Rubaiyat

Lovers of Omar Khayyam and his Rubaiyat (may their tribe increase!) will be delighted to learn that some more Rubaiyat of the astronomer poet of Persia have been recently discovered. A correspondent of the Daily Gazette of Sind states that during the construction of the Government Building at Sohran, in the Larkhana district of Sind, while excavations for the foundations were being made, a brass case was unearthed which contained a manuscript with many hitherto unknown Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translations of some of the quatrains have already been made, the cadence and rhyme being said to be as true as the translation of the Rubaiyat by Fitzgerald. The Rubaiyat are gems of "purest ray serene," and the discovery of even a few more will be hailed with delight the world over.—Bombay Chronicle.

The New Tokyo

"Many changes, no change." Like epigrams in general, it is not the whole truth, but it has point enough to make it a passable text for some first impressions of the new Tokyo. Old things have gone, new things have come. Places that were . . . well known . . . have become unfamiliar. Where a shanty was a skyscraper is. To say that a new city has arisen between the Sumida and the moat is a kind of literal truth. Yet the essential Tokyo remains. The personality of the city is unchanged; it has, indeed, been emphasized. . . . The traveler steps out of the station on one of the most impressive and certainly the most individual coup d'oeil that any modern capital can furnish—the skyscrapers, white from the builder, on either hand, and in front the most, the place, the cyclopean walls of old Japan's innermost heart.—Japan Advertiser (Tokyo).

Delivering the Goods

The trouble with religion in the United States has not been an ill will or the want of demand. The real trouble is that there has not been enough delivery of the goods by religionists. You can advertise until selling talk and slogans and follow-ups are stepping on each other's heels and elbowing each other's ribs—but if you don't deliver the goods the advertising is lost. Of course, there has been some delivery—just as there has been some advertising. But if there is any prime need of speeding up it is in delivery. Sober-minded churchmen everywhere will admit that.—Dallas News.